

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 398.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.

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THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of this CHAPEL will be held on Lord's-day, July 17, when THREE SERMONS will be preached:—

In the Morning, by the Rev. THEOPHILUS LESSEY, of Barnsbury Chapel, Islington.

In the Afternoon, by the Rev. EBENEZER DAVIES, pastor of the Church, specially addressed to the children of the Sabbath-school (of whom there are ALREADY UPWARDS OF SIX HUNDRED).

And in the Evening, by the Rev. ROBERT AINSLIE. Subject: The Difficulties and Encouragements of an Infant Church.

Services will commence at 11 A.M., at 3 P.M., and at half-past 6 P.M.

A Collection will be made at the close of each Service towards the liquidation of the remaining debt upon the building.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20th, at 6 o'clock, a TEA-MEETING will be held in the spacious School-room of the above chapel, when several Independent Ministers, and other gentlemen, will address the assembly.

RAGGED SCHOOL AND CHAPEL UNION, FOR PROVIDING PLACES OF WORSHIP FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR.

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THE object of this Association is primarily to raise Funds to assist in providing Buildings for places of Worship on Sundays, and which may be used for general school purposes during the week, for the sole and exclusive use of the destitute poor of the metropolis.

Every one who has attempted to fathom the terrible spiritual darkness which disgraces London can testify to the necessity for the formation of the Society, and the aid of the Christian public is earnestly solicited.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Honorary Secretaries, and any member of the Committee; and by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street; Hatchards, Piccadilly; Seeleys, Fleet-street and Hanover-street; Smith, Payne, and Smiths, the Bankers; and by the Secretary, Mr. W. A. Blake, 4, Southampton-row, New-road; and at the office of the *Nonconformist*.

Exeter Hall, No. 3, Committee-room, June 10, 1853.

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THE COMMITTEE of the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY earnestly entreat Contributions to meet the expenses of SPECIAL TENT and other SERVICES at CHOBHAM, during the Encampment of the Military.

ROBERT ASHTON, JOHN PITMAN, Secretaries.

60, Paternoster-row, June 11, 1853.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, and of the *Patriot* and *British Banner*, 3, Bolt-court.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT CHOBHAM.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Office, 4, Southampton-row, New-road, London.

THE object of this Society is to spread the glad tidings of the Gospel among the men of the British army, which it endeavours to do by employing missionaries to visit the barracks and stations where the soldiers are located (who distribute large numbers of the tracts of the Religious Tract Society), and by the publication of a quarterly magazine, entitled the *Christian Sentinel*, numbers of which are sent to all the barracks throughout the kingdom. The Society is under the patronage and support of Christians of all denominations, and its labours are warmly encouraged by many of the commanding officers, and many pleasing results have followed its efforts. As a large number of the troops have now congregated together, the Committee have directed two of its missionaries to proceed immediately to Chobham, the scene of the encampment, and they make an earnest appeal to a Christian public to assist in meeting this additional expense, as the income of the Society is inadequate to the need, and very far from sufficient to enable the Committee to carry out what they otherwise might do.

Contributions recently received.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the COLLEGE, St. John's Wood, on THURSDAY, June 30, when the Annual Report and Audited Balance-Sheet will be presented, and the Treasurer, or Treasurers, and Council for the ensuing year will be elected. The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. MORRISON, of Brompton, who will deliver an Address to the Students.

By order of the Council,
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Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

APPLICATIONS for the admission of Pupils and for preliminary information may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary.

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THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1853.]

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 398.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOW TO COZEN CONSCIENCE.

THE world wants very little instruction on this point. Nothing, perhaps, is more easy—nothing more certain of success—than "to cozen conscience" when it wishes to be cozened. The way to do this is, and has long been, well understood. It is put in practice every day—sometimes in the retirement of one's own chamber—often enough in the shop—habitually on 'Change—and occasionally by public bodies in regard to public matters. You dress up the Falstaff who is offensive to you, in the gown and bonnet of an old woman, and, of course, the offending party slips through your delightfully simple and innocent fingers. You give a bad thing a better name—you do an unrighteous thing in a more round-about way—you throw a convenient cloak over a tattered and loathsome thing—you have a little *hocus-pocus*—you practise a little *legerdemain*—you change a few of the environments of a subject—and lo! conscience is knowingly duped, and—practically satisfied.

Who has not heard of the Edinburgh Annuity Tax? Who does not recollect the time when the kingdom rang from end to end with the noise of it? Who can have forgotten the exciting but solemn controversies to which the enforcement of it gave rise? Surely, one is not likely, to his dying day, to lose all memory of those successive imprisonments which were inflicted upon gentlemen and magistrates, with a view to break down stubborn consciences, and to uphold the claims of a State-church gospel. Surely, society will "not willingly let die" the famous roup in Auld Reekie, in which ten thousand people looked on and yelled, while the goods of an honest citizen, enclosed in a square of cavalry, were being knocked down to an imported Glasgow bidder, by an imported Glasgow auctioneer—for "the glory of God, and the good of souls." Well! one cannot wonder, after all that was written and spoken by pious men on the question of the Annuity tax—after all the zeal that was evinced to save intact "the Crown Rights of the Redeemer"—after all the proofs given that conscience is above law, and, when resolved, stronger than police and soldiery—one cannot be surprised that the rulers and authorities of Edinburgh, the capital of a country whose population is "the most moral and religious on the face of the earth," have at length determined to "abolish" the Annuity Tax, and have prevailed upon the Lord Advocate, Mr. Bouverie, and Viscount Palmerston, to bring in a bill for that purpose—or rather to shuffle it in, after an exhausting de-

bate on another question, at two o'clock in the morning, when the House of Commons was nearly empty, and the majority of the members present were placemen or expectants. Yes! we have before us, at this moment, a Parliamentary Bill, intituled, "Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition." Hear this, Auld Reekie, and rejoice in the public virtue of your authorities! Hear this, and admire the tender solicitude with which the Coalition Government is disposed to deal with scrupulous consciences! Aye! and they are quite in earnest about their good deed—they mean to press on, as they have begun, "in season and *out of season*"—they would fain surprise you with an unlooked-for blessing—so as that "from and after the term of Whitsun-day, 1853, the taxes levied within the ancient and extended royalties of Edinburgh and the parish of Canongate respectively, under the name of the Annuity for the maintenance of the ministers of the same, shall be, and the same are, *hereby abolished*." Breathe freely, and be grateful, poor distracted conscience! your load is taken off—your cause of offence is no more!

"Well, but what is to become of the eighteen City Ministers, and the two Canongate ditto?" some conscientious recusant provokingly asks. "Are they really to be left to the willing support of their respective flocks?" The said recusant is perversely inquisitive—he had better, for his own peace-sake, have been discreetly quiet. No—the Ministers of the State Church in Edinburgh and Canongate are not to be wholly abandoned to the Pauline method. "How, then, are they to be maintained?" Oh! pretty well, all things considered. So far as the Edinburgh Ministers are concerned, those who were inducted into office prior to the 1st of January, 1853, are to receive £600 a year—those inducted after that date £550. The two Canongate Ministers are to have each £250 *per annum*—who are also to have an equal share of Pew-rents, after deducting all lawful charges upon them, and one of whom is to appropriate the Manse, and the other a payment called the *Victual Stipend*. "But where is the money to come from?" Softly! did we not tell you that the Annuity Tax was abolished? Let this calm your conscience. Meanwhile, however, as you *will* be foolish enough to ask the question, we will reply to it. The money, then, is to come—every farthing of it—out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. "Phew!" you exclaim, "will the people of England stand that? Will they consent, out of the hard earnings of their industry, to pay the stipends of our City clergy?" Too fast, conscientious recusant, too fast! The people of England will not trouble themselves about the matter, inasmuch as the cash proposed to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund is first of all to be put into it, not by them, but by you and your fellow-citizens. Thus—in lieu of the three Collegiate charges in Edinburgh, there are to be eventually but three ministers to the High Church, St. Andrew's Church, and the Tron Church—so that instead of 18, there are only 15 stipendiaries. The figures will then stand pretty much as follows:—

| IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENT. | | |
|---------------------------|---------|--|
| 18 City Ministers at £600 | £10,800 | |
| 2 Canongate ditto at £250 | 500 | |
| <hr/> | | |

| PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENT. | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--|
| 15 City Ministers at £550 | £8,250 | |
| 2 Canongate ditto at £250 | 500 | |
| <hr/> | | |

That is to say, Edinburgh and Canongate, between them, will be compelled by the law which

abolishes the Annuity Tax, to pay into the Consolidated Fund, for the purpose of being paid out of it to the City clergy, £11,300 a-year immediately, and £8,750 a-year prospectively. They are not to do this by an Annuity Tax—No! to that there are conscientious objections, and the Edinburgh authorities are anxious to save conscience. Whence, then, is the money to be derived? First of all, Lady Yester's Fund, amounting to the magnificent sum of £8 6s. 8d. a-year, is to be appropriated to this object. Then, secondly, as this does not go far, the Deaneries of the Chapel Royal for Scotland are to be suppressed, and the revenues, amounting to £1,800, to be devoted to the maintenance of the City clergy, her Majesty receiving, as compensation, the patronage of the High Church, the Old Church, and the New North, or West St. Giles' Church. Then, again, the Leith Harbour Annuity, amounting to £2,000, is to be similarly applied. The immediate deficit in the sum required will be a little upwards of £9,000—the prospective deficit, when the Collegiate charges shall have ceased, and the Deaneries become vacant, will be about £4,950.

How are these deficits to be made up? Not by an Annuity Tax—"Oh, no! we never mention it"—it shocks conscience—but "it shall be lawful to the Magistrates and Council, and they are hereby required, out of the common good and Patrimony of the City, including the proceeds of the Municipal Taxes herein-after authorized to be levied, to pay yearly such sum as shall, from time to time, be necessary to make up the stipends of the said Ministers of Edinburgh and Canongate." Now, what are the Municipal Taxes herein-after authorized to be levied? Why, three pounds *per centum* on Four-fifths of the actual yearly rent or value of all "dwelling-houses, warehouses, vaults, shops, cellars, stables, breweries, gas works, manufactories, mills, station-houses, and other buildings and property, and all yards and places where goods and property are deposited, or business carried on," in the royalties of Edinburgh and the parish of Canongate. And until the Deaneries of her Majesty's Chapel Royal are vacant, and the stipends of three of the Ministers of the Collegiate charges cease to be payable, a temporary and *additional tax*—not an Annuity Tax, mind—of "one *per centum*," making, in lieu of the present Annuity Tax, which, we believe, is 6 per cent., a Municipal Tax, *for precisely the same object*, of 4 per cent. immediately, and 2½ per cent. prospectively and permanently. And this is "a true and faithful account" of the proposed "Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition" Bill. The occupiers of Edinburgh, instead of paying, as now, 6 per cent. to the Ministers, are to pay from 4 to 2½ per cent., as necessity may require, to the Magistrates and Council, *for* the Ministers, who are to pay it into the Consolidated Fund, *out of* which it is to be paid again by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to the aforesaid clergy. Thus will conscientious scruples be met, the Ministers continue to be paid, and the Edinburgh Town Council rejoice in a good bargain, and all by one and the same legislative act.

Now, we will not insult the Voluntaries of Edinburgh, by asking them whether they regard this Bill as a satisfactory solution of their conscientious difficulties. Whatever religious objections applied to the Annuity Tax, will also apply to the new form of it. It is a *tax* for the support of Christianity, levied only by a different authority, and finding its way to the clergy by a more circuitous course, than now. It scarcely deserves the name of a compromise, for, in principle, it

yields everything, and, in amount, it saves very little. It is merely a blind, to hoodwink those who pay more attention to names than things. If it should be suffered to pass, it will make Edinburgh Voluntaryism a laughing-stock to the whole country. If it is not to pass, Edinburgh Voluntaryism must instantly bestir itself. The English Nonconformist members are too few to save it from this infamy unless Scottish Dissenters resolutely back them. Where are your public meetings? Where your petitions to Parliament? Where your memorials to your own members? Where your deputation to London? True, the Bill is only just introduced. But we warn our Scotch friends that they have no time to lose. They may yet frustrate this shameful attempt to cozen conscience—but they must be prompt, energetic, and uncompromising. That they will be so, we will not allow ourselves to doubt.

THE "TIMES" AND THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

On Wednesday last, in one of those articles with which the *Times* occasionally condones its own offences by showing up other people's, the Bishop of Salisbury was exhibited as not far behind his reverend brother of Durham, in "the selfish malversation of funds dedicated to the highest purposes." Specifically, the charge was, that from the culpably kind fellow-feeling of his brethren on the ecclesiastical commission, the Bishop had received, in fourteen years, upwards of £20,000 more than was assigned him by Parliament in the Act 6 and 7 William IV.

The upper House does not sit on Wednesday; but on Thursday, the Bishop of Oxford gave notice, on behalf of his brother of Salisbury, of a motion for the copy of a letter written by the latter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, July 18, 1851. On Friday, in making that motion, the Bishop entered into an elaborate and indignant vindication of himself. He first showed—and made much of the point—that he was not a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission at the time that the income of his see was fixed:—

They were not to me, as they have been falsely termed, "brother commissioners." They were not persons who could do a job for me to-day, and for whom I might do a job to-morrow, as has been coarsely insinuated; but they were persons with whom I was not in any special relation—with none of whom, with the exception of the late Archbishop of York, was I at that time in any habits of intimacy, and with most of whom I had hardly any, even the slightest, personal acquaintance.

Secondly, he contended that it was not the function of the Commission to fix a limit to his revenue, but only to impose a charge upon it. The charge first proposed he resisted—at the advice of others, for he knew nothing of such business himself—and,

They finally adopted my suggestion. The leases of my property were made the subject of a reference to the eminent actuary, Mr. Morgan; and it was mainly upon the opinion which he gave respecting them, that the Commissioners resolved that there were not sufficient grounds to justify them in affixing any charge upon my see. If they were in error in that decision the responsibility was exclusively with them. They were not induced to arrive at it by personal favour to myself. I was not one of their body: I was not in situation of mutual confidence with them; but, whether rightly or wrongly, I am sorry to say, rather at that time in one of opposition and controversy. I believe that they exercised their judgment as fair and honest men, as they thought, on the whole, right in a matter in which the materials of judgment were very insufficient and uncertain, in which experience has shown that it was impossible to arrive at any certainty, and in which, therefore, any decision was very likely to be falsified by its results. My lords, undoubtedly the result did show how very uncertain such materials of judgment were, and, therefore, how unsatisfactory that system was, and that state of the law, which exposed men, on the one hand, to grievous loss, on the other, to imputations such as those which have now been cast upon me. Had I died during the first four years of my incumbency the former would have been my lot. In the following three years there came those large receipts which have given the foundation for these charges. At the end of seven years the receipts from my see averaged £7,482, and the average in the following corresponding period was £5,993, so that the whole average of the fourteen years was £6,737.

To show that the unexpected improvement in his income arose from the more active management of his steward than of his predecessor's steward, he read a letter volunteered by that gentleman—Mr. Caswell, a barrister; and another from one of his lessees—Mr. Sotheron, M.P., to the effect that he had not exacted unreasonable though greatly enhanced fines. Lastly, as to the argumentative statement, he read the letter for a copy of which he had moved; and of which the following is the substance:—

It appears by my return, that the average net income of my see for the last seven years has been £5,993. That for the previous septennial period it was 7,482.

2)13,475

Average of 14 years..... £6,737

It was the object of the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, to give the bishop a pecuniary interest in such management, by securing to him during his incumbency the enjoyment of any increased income which might arise from it; and it was on this ground that the Commissioners of Inquiry stated in their third Report, bearing date May 20, 1836, that the arrangements in this respect proposed to be established by that act appeared to them "less open to objection than any other that had presented themselves," in spite of some obvious inconveniences inevitably attending them.

Since that time the general opinion on this subject appears to have undergone a change, and this change has at length bee

marked by the provision in the act of last session, which determines that bishops hereafter appointed shall have fixed instead of fluctuating incomes, and makes it lawful for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to enter into arrangements for the same purpose with such existing bishops as may signify their willingness to do so.

It is my object in this letter to record this willingness on my part, and to signify my consent to receive in future a fixed income of £5,000 per annum, in lieu of that which I might otherwise derive from the revenues of my see.

In introducing this letter, his lordship said:—

My lords, I am conscious of many and grievous faults, I look back upon the long years of my ministry, and see sad shortcomings and painful deficiencies. May a merciful God pardon me for them! But my heart and my conscience do not accuse me either of avaricious love of money, or selfish expenditure of it [cheers]. I believe that the funds in my hands, of whatever amount, being rightfully dedicated to the highest purposes, have not been selfishly diverted from them [hear, hear]. I believe that this surplus was in my hands made not less promotive of the cause of true religion, and the ministrations of the church, than if it had been paid over to the Commissioners [hear, hear]. I am sure at least of this, that it has not been either hoarded for myself or my family, or spent for my personal gratification [cheers]. I have been Bishop of Salisbury for sixteen years, in possession of these revenues, and I can truly assert that I have not from the income of my see saved a single shilling. Were I to die to-morrow, my family would have no other provision than that arising from my and their very small private means, and such moderate addition thereto as I have felt it my duty to make by insurance on my life [hear, hear]. My son will inherit only this patrimony; but I trust that I may add that, in spite of calumnies such as these, he will have also that which I trust he will value above hoarded wealth—the inheritance of an unblemished name [cheers].

The *Times* of Monday repeats the charge—as well it may—with undiminished confidence; pointing out that only in one immaterial particular is its statement invalidated, and that the motive which dictated the letter "so loudly cheered" is indicated by some very suspicious circumstances, while its doctrine is in the teeth of authoritative statement:—

By means of representations which were not justified by the past, and which "were very likely to be falsified by the future," the bishop was exempted from all payment, and received his untaxed £7,482, admitting afterwards that the proposed charge of £1,850 "was the surplus over the income of £5,000 which it was the intention that future Bishops of Salisbury should have." Such were his words in 1846; and yet now he maintains it to have been the "express intention" of the Legislature that they should have as much as they could make by "improved management." We leave him to explain this, and come to an important epoch in the case—the time when he accepted the fixed income of £5,000. But here some questions arise. If the bishop could "legally and equitably" have retained all, why did he, but not till the expiration of 14 years, give up any? If he thought it his duty to do so when his average was £5,993, was it not equally his duty, seven years before, when his average was £7,482? The moral obligation was surely just as imperative at one time as another. But, unfortunately, as he himself admits, it was not "till early in February, 1851," that he personally signified his intention to accept the £5,000; and it so happens that on June 7, 1850, and on February 10, 1851, these very returns were moved for by which our accusations are supported; nor was it till July 18, 1851, that he recorded that intention by letter, and it did so happen that in June, 1851, the House of Commons ordered those returns to be printed by which our charges are substantiated. The fact, then, is, that the bishop did not propose this arrangement till he knew that a full exposure would be made of his persevering negotiation to elude a payment which was justly due from him, and from the discharge of which he only escaped by representations "which have been completely falsified" by the result.

And now for a word or two on the letter which was so loudly cheered. We have a grave accusation against the writer. He said distinctly, "It was the object of the act to give the bishop a pecuniary interest in the management of his see, by securing to him any increased income which might arise from it." We have scrutinized the act most carefully, and we can find no expression of any such object—not a hint at it, nor any allusion to it. We call upon the bishop to quote and produce it, if he has any regard for the value of his assertions. But his lordship has committed himself to another assertion; viz., that it "was on the ground of giving the bishops this pecuniary interest, and securing them this increased income" that the Commissioners, in their third report, stated, that "their proposed arrangements in this respect appeared less open to objection than any other that had presented themselves." We meet this declaration by exhibiting the "statement" which the bishop professes to quote. Here it is:—

Objections may be urged against the plan on the ground that the fluctuating amount of the episcopal incomes may sometimes make it inconvenient to the holders of the larger sees to pay a certain fixed sum; but upon the whole we think that this mode is less open to objection than any other which has presented itself to us; and it possesses the important advantage (not of giving a "pecuniary interest," but) of insuring a sufficient fund for the improvement of the smaller sees.

After this, what is the worth of the "loud cheers" which followed the bishop's reply?

THE EDUCATION BILL AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

At the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Association, held June 8, at Astwood Bank, near Redditch, on the motion of Mr. H. N. Barnett, of Evesham, the following resolutions were passed with all but unanimity:—

1. That the ecclesiastical aspects of the times are full of critical significance, and, to the friends of religious freedom, are highly encouraging: that it behoves all who desire the liberation of Christianity from an ignominious bondage and a most prejudicial corruption, to embrace the auspicious opportunity which Providence seems to be putting in their hands for the accomplishment of their sacred purpose: and that the Rev. T. Bumpus, of Stratford-on-Avon, along with Mr. Matthews, of Worcester, be respectfully solicited to represent these our sentiments in the forthcoming Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association.
2. That we view the various movements in the direction of

Government education with distrust and alarm: that the project recently explained in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, violates many of our most sacredly-cherished principles, and threatens with great danger many of the important interests of the country: and that, should the Government persist in urging its adoption upon Parliament, the several churches are hereby strongly counselled to use all the influence they can command in opposing it.

At the annual meeting of the Oxfordshire Baptist Association, held at Banbury on the 7th and 8th of June, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the plan of education introduced by Lord John Russell; and a petition to Parliament adopted and signed against the measure, to be presented by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. A resolution was also adopted, approving of the principles of the Anti-state-church Association, and appointing Mr. William Cubitt, of Banbury, and Mr. Josiah Wall, of Fairford, delegates to the forthcoming triennial conference.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

At a vestry meeting of St. James', Westminster, on the 22nd instant, Lord John Russell's Education Bill was taken into consideration; Mr. H. Bidgood moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this vestry, the benefit of a sound education cannot be too highly appreciated, or too widely extended.

That, considering the great neglect which formerly existed on this subject, and contrasting it with the results brought out by the Census of 1851, a very satisfactory progress in the education of the people is shown; that this is further confirmed by the statement of Lord John Russell, that a sum of nearly half a million sterling is annually paid by the working classes for the education of their children. It is, therefore, better to leave the question in the hands of the people for themselves, than to interfere with a Government scheme, based on centralized power and the payment of rates—a system which past experience in other matters shows is likely to be attended with abuse.

That the demand from parents of a written authority for withdrawing their children from the teaching of religious tenets which they do not approve, almost amounts to the requirement of a written declaration of faith as the price of such withdrawal.

That other portions of the bill, involving the discussion of religious subjects by town councils, is a sure and certain mode of engendering strife and division.

That for these, and other reasons, a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying them not to pass the bill of Lord John Russell on education.

Mr. W. Geesin, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the centralizing tendencies of Government. Mr. H. Bidgood then moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, founded on the resolutions, to be presented by Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Shelley. The motion was unanimously carried. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that, in a representative body constituted as this vestry is, under Sir John Hobhouse's Act, a contrary opinion found not the slightest utterance.

At a public meeting held in Kettering, last week a resolution against the Government scheme of education was carried by an overwhelming majority, after speeches by the Rev. J. Mursell, and Messrs. Wallis, Waddington, and Rutherford. Mr. Gotch spoke in favour of the measure, but did not succeed in convincing the audience. A petition to Parliament in accordance with the decision of the meeting was agreed to.

Up to the 22nd instant there had been presented three petitions, bearing 76 signatures, *in favour* of the Government Education Bill, and 320 petitions, bearing 16,134 signatures, *against* it.

On Friday last, Mr. S. Morley and the Rev. J. H. Hinton had a lengthened interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Downing-street, as a deputation from the friends of Voluntary Education, in reference to the Government measure. We have received a long report of the very interesting conversation which took place, and lasted half an hour. Rather than mutilate it, we reserve it for insertion entire in our next number. The conversation not only embraced the subject of education, but branched out into the Church-rate question.

We have hitherto been unable to insert the able memorial recently presented to the Earl of Granville, President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by a deputation from the friends of Voluntary education. This document bears the signature of the Rev. J. H. Hinton. The first portion of it assumes that the Government do not see the necessity of further State interference for the direct extension of education among the working classes, and that the main object of the Education Bill is to augment the general income of schools in connexion with Government, especially for the purpose of increasing the grants in aid of schoolmasters' salaries. "These, it appears, were not accessible unless the income of the school bore certain proportion to them; from whence it has followed, that the smallness of the income of many schools has prevented the masters from having the benefit of the grants. It is distinctly intimated by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth that it is the object of the Government measure to remedy this evil, and, by adding to the present income of such schools, to enable them to catch hold of a scale, of grants which will raise their incomes yet higher. On this point the memorial has the following weighty remarks:—

1. In the first place, grants in aid of schoolmasters' salaries are, since the education to be given is in all cases to be religious, grants in aid of religious teaching. The entire number of schoolmasters and mistresses receiving these grants constitute a sort of subordinate State clergy, or an inferior ecclesiastical establishment; and the matter so regarded cannot but be a festering and incurable sore to conscientious Nonconformists. This semi-clerical body, however, is as motley in its aspect as it is, in the judgment of the deputation, vicious in its constitution. In the beginning it was both Christian and Protestant, and on these grounds many persons were the more easily reconciled to its creation; in the course of five years it has ceased to be either Protestant or Christian, since it now includes both Roman Catholics and Jews. Thus every man in England is taxed to support, not only considerable varieties, but the *extremest* opposites of religious faith—perhaps the bitterest adversaries of his own; and is compelled to nourish by money which

the tax-gatherer wrests from him, religious systems which he conscientiously abhors, and in every other mode is endeavouring to destroy. Nor can any one tell where this system of comprehension may end. It can hardly stop where it is; and it seems to require nothing but a sufficient amount of population of the several classes to engage its undiscriminating benignity to the teachers of Moslemism or any form of Paganism itself. That this is an enormous and intolerable injustice, the deputation are assured your lordship has heard from other lips than theirs; and how sorely it is felt would be speedily demonstrated, if the resources by which the system is upheld were only collected in the form of a separate tax, on which the opinion of the community could be specifically expressed.

Inherent in the plan pursued by the Committee of Council, this mischief assumes a more aggravated form in the bill for the promotion of education in cities and boroughs, where the object contemplated is to be carried out by a local rate. The levying of this rate being indirectly contingent on the vote of the party himself, he will thus be called upon either to be personally instrumental to his own wrong, or to contribute to a civic agitation, than which nothing in municipal towns can be more to be deplored.

2. In the second place, the deputation consider the present plan of the Government as greatly prejudicial to popular education itself. It seems to them to proceed upon a false principle of political economy. To increase the salary of a schoolmaster, or the income of a school, the number of scholars remaining the same, is, in the same proportion, to increase the cost of education. To increase the cost of any article of commerce, however, (and such education really is) is not *per se* an advantage, but the contrary, since it tends to limit consumption; and accordingly every effort is generally made to render articles cheaper, instead of dearer—a course which would be evidently as wise in education as in any other concern; but of all modes of enhancing the cost of any article, the very worst is that of attaching a bounty to it, by which there is given to it in the market an artificial value, not representative of any element either in the production of it or in the demand for it. This, the deputation conceive, is precisely what is done by grants of public money to schools or teachers of schools. According to the bill, five pence per week is to be paid for every scholar in certain schools instead of three pence, two pence per week of this being a grant out of the public purse, or a bounty on the profession of a schoolmaster. Suppose the same thing were done in other cases. For example: suppose that it were determined by a Government Board that the price of bread should be sixpence per loaf, and that the public paying four pence for it, the remaining two pence should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The deputation ask with confidence whether there is any difference in the two cases as to the principle of political economy involved; whether the educational plan of the Government is not a return to the old (and has it not been fondly imagined, the exploded) principle of Protection; and whether it is the intention of the Government, and more especially of the present Government, to create for Englishmen the necessity of fighting the battle of Free-trade over again, with a mere transference of the conflict to a different ground?

Applicable as the deputation cannot but think these remarks are to the measure of the Government in its essential principle, the case becomes one of extended and aggravated mischief when the condition of the community upon which it is to operate is regarded. If, as takes place in the case of a bounty upon some ordinary article of trade, all the producers of education would accept public money, there would at least be an equality among them, and no class would be at a comparative disadvantage; but this is far from being the fact. So closely does the question of RELIGIOUS education identify itself with the conscientious obligations of some educators, that they will not—cannot—accept the Government grants. What follows? They cannot make their schools, in apparatus and other particulars, equal to those of the teachers who do, and they are thus subjected to a competition which they cannot stand. They will be first embarrassed, then crippled, and finally driven from the field. This process is direct, and the result is inevitable—so much so, that the friends of Voluntary schools feel, not only a painful anxiety for their well-being, but an intense conviction that their vital interests are at stake; and they ask, with great respect, but with great earnestness also, whether it is really the intention of the Committee of Council to wage war, and nothing less than a war of extermination, against all schools which will not receive the Government grants? If in this refusal there is really deemed to be a culpability which deserves such a punishment—or if there is such supreme importance attached to the system of school protection and bounty, that the remaining Free-traders must, at whatever risk, be sacrificed to its advancement—it would, at least, be candid, that such an announcement should be frankly made, in order that the promoters of Voluntary education might at once retire from so unequal a contest, and relieve themselves from protracted struggles, in meeting an inevitable fate. Such, it is true, is not the doom they would have expected at the hands of the Committee of Council, and most especially at the hands of the noble lord who introduced the Education Bill into the House of Commons; and they are extremely reluctant to suppose that it is even now really intended; but the deputation cannot allow the Committee of Council to suppose that the course they are pursuing is compatible with either the prosperity or the existence of Voluntary schools. If these are to be saved as any valuable portion of the educational system of Great Britain, more consideration must be given to the conditions on which their existence and welfare depend, than has hitherto been vouchsafed.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the Postscript of our last number we stated, that at a meeting of the Board of National Education for Ireland, held on Friday week, a resolution was passed at the instance of Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, by a majority of ten to one, to the effect that if the parent of a single child in any school objected to the use of any book, the book should be excluded. The express intention of the resolution was to exclude the *Evidences of Christianity*, against which and the use of the *Scripture Lessons* Archbishop Cullen had just been issuing a "Pastoral." It appears for years the Roman Catholic priests have

been endeavouring to turn these two books out of the schools, and with such success that the *Scripture Lessons* are now disused in every school where there are Catholic children.

The *Limerick Examiner*—Roman Catholic authority—alluding to the condemnation by the Board of Whately's *Evidences of Christianity*, says:—

Some of our readers may be curious to inquire how this work, which Protestant, Presbyterian, Unitarian, and Catholic have united in condemning, came to be disseminated by the Board. We believe the manner of the thing was thus—and the facts, for we have them upon sufficient authority, show how loosely and irregularly the internal business of the board is or was conducted, and how much at disadvantage the Catholic Church is placed there:—Those books or tracts were never approved by the Board. There never was any order of the Board directing their use in the schools, or sanctioning them in any way. Dr. Whately, however, caused those tracts to be printed by the printer of the board, and to be sold by its bookseller. By his directions also copies of those tracts were sent to all the schoolmasters in the Board's connexion. By whose directions the officers of the Board felt warranted in doing this we have never been able to ascertain, nor whether the cost of printing, &c., was charged to the public. The tracts, having gone into circulation in this way, were received in most cases as authorized books, and in a few years they came to be regarded wholly in that light, and were "required" of the Board and "granted," as works not condemned. Thus it was that Dr. Whately and his *élèves* surreptitiously put those tracts into circulation.

The "Pastoral" above alluded to was adopted at a synod of the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy of the province of Leinster, presided over by Archbishop Cullen, who is the avowed opponent of mixed education. In that address, after condemning Archbishop Whately's book as "fraught with Protestantizing tendencies," the Romish prelates go on to say:—

The other work is entitled "Scripture Lessons." It contains most difficult passages from the Old and New Testaments; and there are questions proposed at the end of each chapter, which would open the way to the teaching of false doctrines, and which the unlearned and unwary might wrest to their own destruction. This little work appears to have been compiled for the purpose of giving a united religious instruction to Catholic and non-Catholic children in the same class. *We reprobate such a project.* . . . It is contrary to the spirit and practice of our holy Church to sanction united religious instructions, or to sanction any instruction on matters connected with religion given to Catholics by persons who themselves reject the teaching of the Catholic Church. The injunction we now give you to remove the two little works just mentioned from the hands of your children will be the more easily carried into effect, as the rules of the National Board do not at all require the use of them.

A long address from Dr. Cullen's synod to the people of England has been issued on the subject of education. From this we gather that the synod was a sort of flourish preliminary to the opening of the Roman Catholic college, called by an Irish writer—a liberal Catholic—"the Newmanian University." The paper states, that sufficient funds have been collected in England, Ireland, and America, to enable the prelates to begin their crusade against the "godless Queen's College."

BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.

THE PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT ENDANGERED.

It is not alone for its ecclesiastical tendencies that this measure is open to condemnation, as will be seen from the following reasons, which form the substance of a paper sent to members of Parliament. There are equally strong objections to the bill on political grounds:—

A very extraordinary and dangerous bill has been quietly passed through the House of Lords, and is to be read a second time in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 22nd of June.

This bill is introduced under the indistinct and colourable title of the "Burial Grounds" Bill, and purports to be a bill for empowering Local Boards of Health to provide burial grounds.

It is, however, in reality, a bill to transfer the privilege of legislation from Parliament to a subordinate branch of the Government, namely, the General Board of Health; and, by its consequences, to perpetuate the existence and to increase the already vast, obnoxious, and ill-administered powers of that now nearly defunct authority.

The bill proposes to make the providing of burial grounds "one of the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1848" (although that act expires in the now ensuing session of Parliament), and to enact, "that the Public Health Act and this act shall be read together as one act."

Thus the bill, if passed into law, will extend the jurisdiction of the General Board of Health over more than 50,000 existing burial grounds of Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Quakers, Presbyterians, Jews, and other denominations, and over all Parliamentary and joint-stock cemeteries, any and all of which are liable to be summarily closed with the permission of the General Board of Health!!!

The bill will also enable new burial grounds to be made, under the sanction of the General Board of Health, by Local Boards, in which new burial grounds all denominations are thenceforward compellable to bury their dead. These new burial grounds may be placed, with the sanction of the General Board of Health, in the vicinity of any gentleman's park or mansion, or other valuable property, and whether within or without the district of the Local Board, and no petition can be presented to, or opposition made in, Parliament against the dictum of the General Board.

The bill will likewise import all the obnoxious powers of the General Board, as exercised through itinerant engineers, called superintending inspectors, who may always be presumed to have their own employment in prospect, but who are, nevertheless, to inquire and report to the General Board whether a new burial ground is necessary, and where it shall be placed; and all the still more obnoxious and most arbitrary powers assumed by the General Board from the 119th section of the Public Health Act, which, while it simply requires the consent

of the General Board to the raising of funds on the credit of rates for a purpose of the Act, virtually, as used, enables the General Board, by withholding that consent, to compel obedience to its mandates in matters never contemplated by the act, and whether relating to manner of construction, or to the imposed employment of its own inspectors, the better to carry into effect its own views.

The act, as proposed, authorizes new burial grounds to be made from monies raised on the credit of the general district rates, though this does not appear on the face of the bill; consequently, all private parties and religious denominations not requiring these burial grounds must be compulsorily taxed to their formation and maintenance, and the failure of income may operate on Local Boards to enforce the closing of existing burial grounds (whether proper or not), in order "to drive the business" to the unused ground authorized by the General Board.

If this bill passes, Parliament will have sanctioned, to the prejudice of the rights of the people, the delegation of its own authority to a small Government Board (*and perhaps to an individual*), the combined power of making and administering laws—will destroy the right of appeal by petition to itself—will extend the already excessive powers of direct and consequential interferences with private property—and will augment the influence of a Board which already, in its practice, appears to defy the authority by which it was constituted.

It is submitted, that Parliament should most religiously guard its own constitutional powers from invasion or delegation; that no new powers should be granted to the General Board of Health till the promised investigation into the exercise of existing powers has been held; and that, if necessary, increased facilities for the introduction and passing of Burial Ground Bills should be given, by placing such bills on the footing of Road Bills, rather than that the power of legislation and taxation should pass from Parliament to any inferior, unconstitutional, or non-representative authority.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

At the suggestion of a correspondent we subjoin a form of petition against the ecclesiastical provisions of this measure. We may, however, premise that, as a similarity in petitions for the same object is reported to the House of Commons by the petition committee, it is desirable that such similarity should be avoided. Full particulars relating to the subject can be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association, 41, Ludgate-hill.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition of _____,

Sheweth.—That your petitioners desire to call the attention of your honourable House to a bill now before Parliament for empowering local boards of health to provide burial-grounds.

That it is thereby provided that the bye-laws to be made by local boards, in so far as they affect the consecration of burial-grounds, the burial of members of the Established Church, and the compensation to be given to the clergy and others, shall be approved by the bishop of the diocese; and, as the consecration of some part of each burial-ground is compulsory, and no part of it can be used until such consecration has taken place, the bishop of the diocese will have the power of exacting compliance with his demands, of whatever kind they may be.

That the bill also incorporates several clauses of the Cemeteries Clauses Act, whereby (1) the consecrated portion of a burial-ground cannot be used for other than members of the Establishment, and the unconsecrated ground is to be distinctively marked; (2) no provision is made for a chapel in unconsecrated ground, though it is compulsory to provide one for the consecrated portion; and (3) a chaplain is to be appointed, subject to the approval of the bishop of the diocese, who is to regulate his salary, such chaplain having exclusive right to bury in consecrated ground.

That your petitioners regard these provisions as being unjust and sectarian—calculated to give unfair advantages to the members of the Church Establishment, and to stigmatize Dissenters—and as giving to the bishops of that Church powers which they ought not to possess, and are not likely to exercise to the satisfaction of those by whom the expense of the proposed burial-grounds will be borne.

Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House not to pass the bill in its present shape, but to make such amendments therein as will place all religious bodies on a footing of equality, and will give no class of ecclesiastics power to interfere with the formation and regulation of burial-places.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

CHURCH-RATES, DORKING.—On the 17th instant, while the parish church bells were calling to prayer, the representatives of Church and State, with assistant and wheelbarrow, proceeded to a work of an opposite character—that of seizing their neighbours' goods and chattels for church-rates. From E. Whitehead, a lamp, fender, hearth-rug, fire-irons, and what-not; from J. Marsh, candlesticks, dish covers, hearth-rug, mat, umbrella-stand, and door-porter; from R. and W. Marsh, 65 pairs of hose, and 22 yards linen sheeting; from C. Edinborough, three lengths of trousering; and from C. Rose, 116 yards long cloth. The sale of the above took place on the 24th, and the following hand-bill has since been circulated in the neighbourhood:—

"CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES."

We, the undersigned, having had a portion of our "goods and chattels" recently seized and sold for "Arrears of Church-rates," respectfully publish some of the reasons for our non-payment of these exactions.

Obedience to civil rulers in things secular we hold to be a precept of Holy Scripture; but we know, also, that it approvingly records the conduct of those who, when human law opposed Divine command, chose to "obey God rather than men."

We deem it an imperative duty in this respect to follow their example, and we boldly affirm, that no such human law is binding on the conscience of man, but is an unwarrentable infringement on the Creator's prerogative, and a direct violation of the right of individual judgment.

The New Testament nowhere authorizes the incorporation of Christianity with the secular power, or its maintenance by legal compulsion, such a procedure we believe to be contrary to the declarations of its DIVINE FOUNDEN, at variance with its spirituality, and obstructive to its influence.

The statute-book of the Christian faith provides for its sustentation, not by constraint, but the "free gifts" of "cheerful givers," and for its promulgation, not by the pressure of force, but by the persuasiveness of love.

The admission of State interference in religious affairs has led, and still leads, to persecution, operates injuriously on the Church as by law established, and unjustly in taxing those who derive no benefit from its ministrations.

To act thus is to slight the "golden rule" of the GREAT MASTER, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

We cordially acknowledge the courteous deportment of those officially concerned in enforcing a law which we regard as untenable in principle, and inequitable in operation.

We hope the day is not far distant when not only this enactment, but every other which invades the realm of conscience, and is derogatory to the glory of our common Christianity, may be abrogated for ever.

JOHN MARSH. C. EDINBOROUGH.
CHARLES ROSE. ROBERT MARSH.
WILLIAM MARSH.

Dorking, 27, 6, '58.

THE WESLEYAN RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND for paying off connexional debts and debts on chapels has, it is stated, reached £50,000. At a meeting held a few days ago at Newcastle £1,350 was raised. The loss to the Wesleyan Conference church during the year, owing to summary expulsions or to voluntary secession, is estimated by the *Wesleyan Times* at 15,000.

"**SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES.**"—The Rev. H. Barrett, a clergyman of the North of England, exclaims in the course of a pamphlet he has just issued relative to the capital revenues:—"Yes, there are such things in the English Church, alone on the whole earth in this, as priest-dandies! Rev. Popinjays! great at concerts; the very soul of a pic-nic; irresistible with the ladies; infallible with himself; the familiar of clubs; the magazine of his literature, and his conversation—bosh! See him, the exquisite street-lounger! spotless—as to his linen; faultless—in the tie of a cravat; with mincing gait, 'town-built coat,' his perfumed whiskers, and pale lilac gloves—the priest of the High God. Is it not too horrible? I call such men curates of—yea, verily, of one who will see to their preferment."

ANTI - STATE - CHURCHISM AT ISLINGTON.—The local committee of the Anti-state-church Association for Islington and Holloway held its annual business meeting on Wednesday evening last, at Baker's Rooms, when the subscribers and other friends took tea together. The Report referred to the steps taken by the committee for turning the borough election to good account—to the efforts which had been made to support the publishing department of the Association—and to plans for the future conduct of the agitation in the district. It was resolved to reduce the committee numerically, and to increase its actual working strength; and, during the next winter, to hold occasional social meetings for the discussion of the various ecclesiastical topics constantly coming before Parliament and the public. Messrs. Templeton and Elt were appointed to represent the committee at the approaching Conference, and it is also intended to hold a district meeting for the same purpose. Several interesting statements and important suggestions were made in the course of the proceedings, which were both lengthened and animated.

LOSS OF LIFE AT A FIRE.—On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises occupied conjointly by Mr. George Ross, an over-shoe and India rubber maker, Messrs. Pakeman, export tailors, Mr. Curtis, a clothier, and several other persons, situate at No. 107, Hatton-garden. The premises in question were of great altitude, there being several floors in the structure. Mrs. Curtis, who occupied the top part of the house, at the time of the disaster occurring, was cleaning the stairs, and was suddenly alarmed by a dense body of smoke issuing from the lower part of the building. She at once gave an alarm, and had barely sufficient time to reach the street door, when she saw the flames breaking through the doors and windows of the ground floor. The fire spread with great rapidity. A young female named Curtis, who was in the upper part of the house, became surrounded with flame, and was quickly burnt almost to a cinder. A woman named Stephens, who also lived in the upper part of the house, after making several futile attempts to reach the street, was obliged to make for the front window, no doubt expecting to find the escapes of the Royal Society there, but, unfortunately, the hour for the conductor to come on duty had not arrived, and the poor creature, as the last expedient, jumped out of window. She fell in the first instance upon some iron spikes that surrounded the area, and afterwards on the stone flags, with violence. She was instantly removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but, owing to the serious injuries she has received, and the loss of blood from the wounds, very little hopes can be entertained of her recovery. On Sunday morning the body of a man named Stephens was also found, dreadfully disfigured by the action of the fire, and quite dead.

A HEAVY THUNDER STORM burst over Manchester on Thursday evening, accompanied by rain, which fell in torrents for nearly half-an-hour. In Bradford-road, five people were struck by a flash of lightning, several of whom were blinded for a time. One man had his limbs paralysed for several hours. A servant girl in another part of the town received a shock and lost the use of one arm for nearly an hour.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, PUDSEY.—A meeting was held at this place on Wednesday, for the recognition of the pastor, the Rev. James Hillyard. The meeting was numerously attended by friends from the surrounding neighbourhood, of various denominations. Mr. Jonathan Marshall was called to the chair. Mr. Joshua Sutcliffe read an address from the church, describing the rise and progress of the Baptist interest in Pudsey, and expressing the pleasure felt by the church from the happiness and success that have attended their pastor's labours since his settlement amongst them, at the commencement of the present year. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Foster and W. Jackson, and by Mr. W. Heaton and Mr. J. Parkin, of Leeds. The Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Leeds, gave the charge to the minister.

ASHFORD, KENT.—The Rev. A. Turner, of Shire, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, to become their pastor, and enters on his stated labours in this rapidly-rising and important town on the first Sabbath in July, with encouraging prospects of success. The church and congregation he is about to vacate have testified their esteem for his character and ministry by the gift of a purse of money. The congregation is composed chiefly of agricultural labourers.

MILFORD, HANTS.—On Thursday, the 16th of June inst. was re-opened after general repairs, cleaning, and painting, the Baptist chapel at Milford, Hants, originally built for the Rev. James Harrington Evans, late of John-street church, London, on his secession from the State Church. Suitable sermons were preached by Mr. D. Payne, of Wellow, Isle of Wight, and Mr. F. Wills, of Ramsgate. A debt of more than £20 has been incurred beyond what the church has been able to raise.

ARNSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.—On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Charles Carter, a member of the Baptist church in Arnsby, and lately a student at Bradford College, was publicly designated as a missionary to Colombo. Rev. T. Lomas, of Charles-street, Leicester, read the scriptures and prayed. Mr. Underhill, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, gave an account of the sphere of labour. Mr. Carter read a brief statement of his conversion, and of the views and feelings with which he devotes himself to missionary work. Rev. Joseph Davis, as his pastor, offered the designation prayer; the Rev. Charles Stovel, of London, then addressed the missionary. The chapel was crowded with a most attentive audience, many of whom came from Leicester and the surrounding places.

PECKHAM.—This populous suburb of London has, for a long time, been destitute of sufficient accommodation for public religious worship. The members of the Baptist denomination especially have felt this want, and a few of them have united together in the hope that by a combined effort the necessary provision may be made. For temporary use they have opened a large room in Hill-street, in a house formerly occupied by Roman Catholics as a nunnery. On Tuesday, June 21, the opening services were held, when sermons were preached by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, and the Rev. J. Burnet. It was anticipated that the number of persons attending these services would be greater than the rooms would accommodate, and the Rev. Dr. Collyer (who earnestly desires the formation of a liberal Baptist church in Peckham) cordially granted the use of Hanover Chapel, and himself took part in these services. On Sunday, two services were held in the new place, and sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Branch and the Rev. H. Richard. Last evening, in continuation of the opening services, the Rev. Dr. Collyer preached to a crowded congregation. The usual week evening service at Hanover Chapel was omitted on this occasion, the doctor desiring thus publicly to express his sympathy with the movement.

GENERAL BAPTISTS.—The annual association of this section of the Baptist body was held last week in the town of Birmingham, at Lombard-street chapel. The attendance of ministers and delegates was good, few parts of the connexion being unrepresented. The meetings commenced on Monday evening, June 22nd, with a devotional service, at which the Rev. E. Stevenson, of Loughborough, presided. On Tuesday morning the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, of Stalybridge, and H. Wileman, Esq., of Langton, were chosen moderators; and the Rev. J. Wallis, of Leicester, the chairman selected at the previous association, delivered the opening address. Through the greater part of the day, business of various kinds, chiefly the hearing of reports from the churches, and cases of a minor character, engaged the attention of the delegates. In the evening the Rev. H. Hunter, of Nottingham, delivered an animated discourse of an expository and practical nature. On Wednesday morning the Rev. J. C. Jones, M.A., of Spalding, preached. At a subsequent sitting of the Association, it was unanimously requested that Mr. Jones's sermon might be printed for general circulation. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the Public Home Missionary meeting was held in the chapel, whilst the Foreign Mission and College Committees, assembled in the school-room. At none of these meetings did anything occur worthy of special mention. The public meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society, held on the evening of Wednesday, was rendered specially interesting by the presence of a valued missionary brother (the Rev. J. Buckley) and his wife, who have just returned from the scene of their labours in Orissa. From the report read by the secretary, the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby, as well as from the statement made by Mr. Buckley, the prospects of the mission appear to be of a very

encouraging nature. The finances are in a good state; additional labourers, rather than increased contributions, being what at the present moment are chiefly needed.—On Thursday the business connected with the Theological Institution, at Leicester, was the first matter of importance which occupied at any length the attention of the representatives. It appears that the number of students during the last few months has been ten. Two of these having finished their term of preparatory study, now enter upon spheres of public labour. Two others proceed, one to Glasgow, and the other to University College, London. Other candidates for the benefits of the institution were reported. It was decided by the Association to take steps during the ensuing year with a view to the erection of College premises more suitable than the present rather inconvenient building which is rented in Leicester. The precise locality to be determined on at the next Association. The "circular letter," was by the Rev. J. B. Pike, of Bourn; subject, "The Inspiration of the Scriptures." The "General Baptist Repository," the monthly organ of the body, was reported as not being financially in a flourishing state. Certain changes were therefore agreed to with a view both to increase its circulation and lessen the cost of production. Among the resolutions of a public nature, passed at this Association, may be mentioned first one on the subject of slavery, renewing the protest made in former years against that horrible system of iniquity; a second, requesting the chairman to write to Mrs. Stowe, informing her of the fact that the Free-will Baptists of America, a sect of Christians numbering 50,000, and holding similar views of Christian doctrine with the General Baptists of this country, *neither are nor have been tainted with the sin of slaveholding*, an honor which in her late work "The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," she assigns to the Quakers exclusively; a third, condemning the Government measure of education, and agreeing to petition against it; a fourth, approving (exclusively on social grounds) of the closing by law of public-houses during the whole of the Lord's-day; and a fifth, agreeing to memorials to the Queen, and to the King of Hanover, relative to the persecution of the Baptists in Germany. The proceedings of the Association terminated on Thursday evening. It was stated that the clear increase in numbers, during the year, was about 220. Total number of members nearly 19,000.

OVER DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—The Duckworth-street Congregational Chapel was opened on Thursday, June 23rd, 1853. The Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., of Hull, in the evening. On the following Lord's-day, sermons were preached by the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London, and the Rev. J. T. Feaston, of Wotton-under-Edge. The congregations were large, and the collections amounted to £358 14s. The following ministers took part in the services:—The Revs. G. D. Johnson, of Darwen; R. Best, and W. L. Brown, M.A., of Bolton; J. C. M'Michael, of Farnworth; E. Jukes, H. H. Scullard, and F. Skinner (Presbyterian), of Blackburn; and R. P. Clarke, minister of the chapel. A public dinner and tea were provided in the Assembly-room. After dinner an interesting paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, on the origin and history of the church connected with the new chapel, which was formed about 200 years ago, and addresses were given by the Revs. E. Jukes, and A. Fraser, M.A., G. B. Johnson, of Rochdale, J. T. Feaston, W. Hoole, Esq., &c., &c. The building is erected in the Gothic style. It will accommodate nearly 1,100 adults and 300 children, and has been erected at a total cost of £3,400, including the heating apparatus, boundary walls, gas fittings, and every expense. The whole has been carried out from the beautiful designs and under the able superintendence of Raffles Brown, Esq., of Liverpool, architect.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES AT BRADFORD.—On Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., the first of a series of addresses was delivered by the Rev. Walter Scott, in front of the Manor Hall. The appropriate topic selected by the venerable President of Airedale College was, "The goodness of God manifested by the seasons of the year." The subject was fraught with instruction, and, at times, breathed the spirit of eloquence and poetry. The second address was delivered on the afternoon of Sunday, the 26th, by the Rev. Frederick Stephens, of Greenfield Chapel, on "Christ's invitation." This somewhat familiar topic was treated by Mr. Stephens in a fresh, fascinating, and thoroughly logical manner; and his observations were listened to with deep and close attention. Nine-tenths of the audience, on both occasions, were composed of men, many of them persons of superior intelligence, but who, nevertheless, attend no stated place of worship regularly. The attendance on Sabbath last was upwards of five hundred; the entire service occupied an hour and ten minutes. The Rev. A. Thompson is announced to deliver the third address; subject—"The Paternal Character of God."

NEW EDITION OF DR. GODWIN'S LECTURES.—It was stated, in the *Nonconformist* of June 1st, that 1,200 copies of "The Philosophy of Atheism" were sold to the working men of Bradford, at a meeting convened for the purpose on May 24. The remaining 300 were chiefly disposed of to operatives in Thornton, and other suburban villages. In consequence of a large number of the working classes being disappointed in not obtaining the lectures, arrangements have been made with the publishers, Arthur Hall and Co., for another edition. By the liberality of the venerable author, an additional 1,500 copies (or more, if required) will be placed at the disposal of the labouring classes, at eighteen pence, the published price being three shillings.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE.—This institution which is practically, though not exclusively, devoted

to the higher education of sons of Unitarian families—a special theological department for the training of Unitarian ministers being attached to it—concluded its last session at Manchester last week. The trustees, having recently established their right in the Court of Chancery, are about to remove it to London. The establishment, says the *Manchester Examiner*, is to be reduced, or it would be more correct to say, the general literary and scientific department is totally abolished; and the only remainder will henceforth be, a professorship of ecclesiastical history, to be occupied by the Rev. John James Tayler; and a professorship of pastoral and exegetical theology: these are for the special preparation of Unitarian ministers. In other branches of instruction, the students who shall resort to the college, in London, for the divinity courses, will be expected to make use of the London "University College." The distribution of prizes took place at noon on Wednesday; Mr. Mark Philips, the vice-president of the institution, occupied the chair; and amongst the professors, the trustees, and visitors who were present, were:—The Rev. G. V. Smith, principal of the college; the Rev. J. G. Robberds, the Rev. J. J. Tayler, Rev. James Martineau, Rev. W. Gaskell, Mr. Eddowes Bowman, and Mr. Finlay; the Rev. John Kenrick, Mr. R. N. Philips, Mr. S. D. Darbshire, Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, Rev. R. B. Apsland, Mr. Crompton Potter, Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Derby, Mr. Kendall, and others.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The anniversary proceedings of this institution were closed on Wednesday. The mathematical and philosophical examination took place on Thursday last; the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., and the Rev. E. Mellor, B.A., being examiners in chief. The classical examination was conducted on Monday, by Daniel Munroe, Esq., M.A.; and the theological examination on Tuesday, by the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, who, at its close, had the students called in separately, and addressed them in a highly discriminating, forcible, and fraternal manner, on their various phases of mental habit and style, as evinced in the examination. The public meeting was held on Wednesday in the College Library, when the chair was occupied by John Clapham, Esq., of Leeds. An essay was read by Mr. Stephen Dobson, B.A., on the "Experimental Evidence of Religion;" and another by Mr. Evan Lewis, B.A., on the "Immortality of the Soul." The Rev. G. W. Conder delivered a very beautiful address to the students, the leading object of which was to show that, in order to a successful ministry, thought must be the child of knowledge and the parent of teaching. It was stated that the college had had its full complement of students during the year; that there were four candidates for examination at next commencement, and that the committee had resolved to enlarge the means of accommodation, so as to meet any increased number of students that might be admitted. It was also stated that the students now leaving the college, and who will leave at Christmas, had accepted calls to the pastorate. The cash account showed a balance of nearly £300 in hand; and the general report stated that the committee were about laying out between £300 and £400 in increasing the library. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Godfrey Hoyle, J. Kelly, J. Gregory, E. Mellor, M.A., J. Reeve, J. Eastmead, J. Jowitt, H. Bean, D. Jones, the Rev. Principal Scott, and Messrs. P. K. Holden, T. Burnley, P. Willans, J. Baldwin, W. Milligan, E. Kenion, John Smith, S. Clapham, and F. Craven. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., closed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

KEPPEL-STREET CHAPEL, RUSSELL-SQUARE.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. W. H. Bonner, who has resigned the pastorate of the church meeting in this place of worship, took an affectionate farewell of his congregation. At the conclusion of an earnest and able discourse, he read a copy of a resolution officially communicated to him from the church, passed by them, with but one dissentient, at a recent church-meeting, in which "deep regret" was expressed at the circumstances leading to such a decision, and "cheerfully bearing testimony to the integrity and piety of his ministry, as well as to the consistency of his Christian character." During his ministry, there has been a considerable increase of hearers and members.

THE REV. W. FOSTER.—On the resignation by Mr. Foster of the pastorate of the Congregational church, Kentish Town, consequent on his change of views, a committee was appointed for the purpose of forming a Free Christian Church, of which this gentleman is to be the minister. Worship will be conducted in a large room in Rochester-road, during the fitting-up of a suitable and commodious building which has been secured in Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, capable of holding 400 or 500 people, and in which, we are informed, divine service will be held on Sunday morning, the 10th of July. The committee have taken a suitable plot of ground on which to erect a church for future worship.

THE BOOMERANG PROPELLER was tried a few days since in the "Conflict" screw-sloop at Portsmouth. A previous trial had been made with the screw propeller, and the results noted: the speed was 9.068 knots per hour. With the boomerang it was 9.125—no great excess; but then it is said that wind and tide were unfavourable, and that the revolutions of the boomerang were less rapid than those of the screw, causing a saving of fuel.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields have just completed the erection of a spacious building in Endell-street, Long-acre, as baths and washhouses for the labouring classes. It contains one hundred private baths, two large plunging baths, and a washing department, where fifty women can wash and iron at one time. It was publicly opened on Monday.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

Correspondence.

DISSENTERS AND EDUCATION RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—No doubt the great majority of Dissenters in boroughs subscribe to schools, and ought not, therefore, to be compelled to pay to any. Some few Dissenters, indeed, do not object to a compulsory rate, or to Government education generally; but such Dissenters cannot wish their brethren who have conscientious objections to both, to be exposed, either to perplexities of conscience, or to distraints and seizures of their goods.

I beg, therefore, to suggest to all Dissenters the importance of petitioning forthwith on behalf of the provision of which Mr. E. Miall has given notice, that if Lord John's bill (so objectionable, besides, for requiring town-councils to lay rates, and ratepayers to pay them, but entrusting their expenditure to his pet London Committee) should pass into a law, *all persons shall be allowed to subtract from the school-rate demanded of them the amount they already subscribe to any school.*

Those who object to church-rates as *flagrantly* unjust, because they compel persons to uphold a Church they dissent from, who yet freely support the worship they approve, ought to think the injustice equally *flagrant* of compelling voluntary supporters of schools to support other schools to which they have conscientious objections. Moreover, it will be compulsion so to cheapen the cost to parents of schools, aided by rates, as to turn the tribute levied on Voluntarys to the ruin of their own schools. There is, indeed, hardly an aspect of Lord John's bill, in which it is not either useless or bad. Other points, however, Sir, I leave to you. My object is to press on sincere Dissenters—indeed, on all who prefer contributing to a school they approve of—to support promptly and numerously the proposition of Mr. Miall. *If we would have our representatives work for us, we must let it be seen that we will work for them.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS CLOWES.

HEADS OF FAMILIES AND EXCESSIVE SHOP LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I be permitted to draw attention to the fact, that through the custom at the present season of late purchasing, a species of slavery is entailed upon a vast number of young persons which is most oppressive, a dark blot on our boasted freedom and civilization, and is compelling masses of assistants reluctantly to leave a land to which they are attached by the dearest of all earthly associations. Happily, the greater portion of the public have considerably abandoned that custom, but a sufficient number still continue it to prevent the suspension of business at seemly hours. At the west-end of the town especially, the servants of families in both middle and upper class life constitute the bulk of evening shoppers. Surely, if mistresses properly reflected on the subject, they would afford them opportunity to make their purchases in the day time. By this they would do much towards the emancipation of a most deserving class of persons, enable their servants to perform their shopping more advantageously, at the same time that they would shield them from those temptations and demoralizing scenes to which young women who perambulate the London streets of an evening are peculiarly exposed.

If the enormous amount of various kinds of evil, attendant on late shopping and late shopkeeping, be considered, it would seem impossible to estimate the extent of good persons may do by, each in their own sphere, exerting themselves to abolish the former practice; this done, the latter, as a natural result, would speedily disappear. No doubt it is a glorious thing to have hospitals for healing the sick, and reformatory establishments to reclaim the abandoned; but, obviously, it were far more glorious and commendable to prevent the occurrence of this moral and physical suffering, by removing the causes which are so fertile in producing it.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obliged and very respectfully,

JOHN LILWALL.

Sec. of the Early Closing Asso.

32, Ludgate-hill, June 25, 1853.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. D'EYN COURT.—On Thursday night the presentation of a testimonial to the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, late M.P. for Lambeth, was made the appropriate occasion of a re-union of his friends and supporters in the borough, at the Horns Tavern, Lord D. Stuart, M.P., presiding on the occasion. The testimonial, which was presented by Mr. H. R. Ellington, consisted of a very splendid silver vase, chaste in form, and elaborate in execution. It is valued at 400 guineas. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented on the 22nd of June, 1853, by the electors of the metropolitan borough of Lambeth, to the Right Hon. Charles T. D'Eyncourt, their representative for 20 years in the first five Parliaments after their enfranchisement in 1832." On the opposite side was engraved:—"Tribute of affection, attachment, and esteem for his private worth, respect for his patriotism and independent character, and gratitude for his able, consistent, and faithful services in the cause of civil, religious, and commercial freedom throughout a Parliamentary career of 34 years." The other sides bore the crest and armorial bearings of the right hon. gentleman and the name of the manufacturers. There were, at least, 150 gentlemen connected with the borough present on the occasion, amongst whom were:—Mr. T. Alecock, M.P., Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. H. R. Ellington, Mr. J. Doulton, Mr. T. Evans, M.D., Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. T. Webber, Rev. H. Richard, Mr. K. Mathieson, and Mr. J. Doulton, jun.

MR. SLEIGH, THE BARRISTER, has offered an explanation of his recent reprehensible conduct at the bar. He says that he appeared in the case in lieu of a friend; that he had not time to look over the papers for the defence; and that he had merely made use of the "hypothesis" he advanced to show that there might be doubts.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar-school, was celebrated at Mill-Hill on Wednesday last—a goodly number of visitors being present, including the Rev. George Clayton, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Binney, Rev. Dr. Massie, Rev. Dr. Archer, Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. Thomas James, Rev. W. Redpath, M.A., C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Dr. W. Smith, James Grant, Esq., C. Williams, Esq.; Messrs. Spicer, W. Tyler, Josiah Conder, &c. &c. The Rev. G. Clayton delivered a brief introductory address. This was followed by a number of recitations, given by the pupils in a very creditable manner; after which, the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., read the report of the examiners, v.i.z., the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A.; Professor Greenwood, of Owen's College, Manchester; Dr. W. Smith, of New College; Professor Cook, of University College; and M. Merlet. Their reports were exceedingly favourable.

The Principal of the Institution, the Rev. Philip Smith, M.A., then distributed the prizes, accompanying each presentation with an appropriate sentence or two respecting the class, the prize, and the gainer of it. The classes, it may be observed, ranged from 6 to 1, the 6th form being the highest and the 1st the lowest, except in cases where the contrary is expressly stated.

SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION.—6th class, Maidlow; 5th class, divided between Prentice and Avery; 4th class, Edmott; 3rd class, Jelley; 2nd class, Hall; 1st class, Bishop.

CLASSICS.—6th class (extra prize), Maidlow; 5th class (including examination), Vaizey; 4th class, divided (equal both in marks and examination) between Edmott and Latham, T.; 3rd class, Henderson, T.; 2nd class, Spalding; 1st class, Ranyard. Certificates—Maidlow, Vaizey, Dawson.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH.—6th class, Tyler; 5th class, Pate; 4th class, Henderson, H.; 3rd class, Beaumont. Certificate—Maidlow.

FRENCH.—1st class, Tyler; 2nd class, Ashton; 3rd class, Cubitt; 4th class, Spicer. Certificates—Seymour, J., Vaizey.

GERMAN.—1st class, Seymour; 2nd class, Jelley, P. H. Certificates—Ashton, Tyler, Maidlow.

MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.—1st class, Seymour, J.; 2nd class, Ibotsom, H.; 3rd class, Henderson, H.; 4th class, Henderson, T.; 5th class, Russell. Certificates—Ashton, Maidlow, Dawson, H. Spicer.

GEOGRAPHY.—1st class, Maidlow; 2nd class, Hoole.

CERTIFICATES.—Ashton, Dawson, R., Tyler.

WRITING.—1st class, Dawson, R. Certificates—Tyler, Seymour, J.

DRAWING.—Minor Prize, Avery. Certificates—Ashton, Dawson, R.

GOOD CONDUCT.—1st class, H. Spicer; 2nd class, F. Bull.

PRIZES FOR SIX CERTIFICATES.—Maidlow, Tyler, Ashton, Dawson.

After the distribution of prizes, the company adjourned to the large hall, where a cold collation was provided. The Rev. Principal presided. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, after which the Chairman gave "The House of Commons." Mr. Hindley, M.P., responded, and concluded by proposing "Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the world," which was spoken to by the Rev. Mr. Ward, coloured minister for Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Archer proposed "Alma Mater, and the Head Master" [cheers]. He would Anglicise it by giving, "Mill-hill school and its great teacher" [loud cheers]. It was not a grammar-school with a head master paid at a starving rate, that a dean and chapter might feast on the funds which were devoted, in remote periods, for the extension of education among the people [loud cheers]. The Rev. Doctor concluded by paying a high compliment to the qualifications of Mr. Smith.

The Chairman returned thanks, and dwelt briefly on the difficulties and responsibilities of his new position. He was ready to devote his whole being to the service [cheers]. He did not pretend to unreasoning kindness—his determination was, firmly, when necessary, to use measures of repression; but he believed the way to the hearts of the boys was to be found by those who diligently and perseveringly sought it [cheers]. A high classical scholarship, sound and accurate knowledge of science, and general information in things useful and agreeable in life, would be the three great co-ordinate elements of the instruction imparted in that school. Although, on the whole, he regarded the institution as being in a very favourable position, he believed that there were points in the intentions of its founders which had not as yet been duly attended to, but which it was highly desirable to carry out [hear].

Mr. Conder proposed "The health of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee," which was acknowledged by the Rev. T. Binney.

The Chairman then announced that a sum of £1,000 had been devoted to a Scholarship in connexion with the school, through the liberality of Mr. R. Bousfield; the two first presentations had been reserved; but subsequently the examinations for it were to be open to all Mill-Hill boys, who, if lay students, would go to the London University, and, if intended for the ministry, they would go to New College [cheers].

Various other toasts followed. "The health of Mr. Bousfield," acknowledged by Mr. Dawson. "The old scholars of Mill-Hill," proposed by Dr. William Smith, and acknowledged by the Rev. E. White. "The late Head Master, and the Rev. S. England," acknowledged by the latter gentleman; and "The Ladies," proposed by the Rev. G. Clayton.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH across the Solent to communicate with the Queen's marine residence, in the Isle of Wight, has been abandoned from pecuniary causes.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

INSPECTION OF NUNNERIES.

Sir R. H. INGLIS moved on Wednesday the second reading of Mr. T. Chambers's bill "for the recovery of personal liberty in certain cases." The hon. baronet complained that all the petitions against the bill proceeded on a misunderstanding, and contended that it was simply a necessary supplement to the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

Mr. PHINN moved, by way of amendment, that it be referred to a select committee to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of conventional establishments, and for the prevention of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property. Apart from questions of religious differences or of delicacy, the bill, as regarded the liberty of the subject, was as unconstitutional a measure as had ever been submitted to the House; it began with a false recital, and terminated with provisions destructive of the first principle of English law—that every man's house is his castle. A writ of *habeas corpus* could be obtained now by "any person on behalf" of another believed to be improperly confined—else the Government might detain a man for life by preventing communication with his friends. His amendment intimated that he deemed some new regulations of conventional establishments might be necessary. He thought, first, that all vows should be forbidden under the age of twenty-one; secondly, there should be some restriction with respect to the alienation of property by a person in a convent; thirdly, a provision should be made by which anybody taking the vows might name two persons of her own family, or her own connexions, who should be allowed access to her at proper and stated periods, under penalties for any improper use they might make of such a right. But the present bill gave power to the commissioners ("having reasonable ground to suppose that any female is detained in any house against her will") to enter the house forcibly, and examine all the inmates separately or otherwise.

This was arming the Government with a weapon which might be used with potent effect against the liberties of every individual in this country. The parties to be made the subject of this bill were not to have the protection which attached in such cases to a statement made on oath before a judge. Any gabbling old woman—any person who detailed the merest gossip of the village—might make a statement to this political officer that there was reason to believe that a woman was confined in a convent against her will. Let the House fancy such a bill in operation when the recent "No Popery" cry was raised throughout the country. Why, every nunnery in the land would have been ransacked, and feelings of rancour, animosity, and hostility to the Government would have been excited among the people which it would have taken years and years to allay.

The Bishop of Rochester had said, fifty-three years ago, on a similar bill:—

Now, my lords, if any ten or twenty, or a large number of these ladies, should choose to take a large house where they may live together as they have been used to do all their lives, and lead their lives according to their old habits—getting up in the morning and retiring at night at stated hours; dining upon fish on some days of the week, upon eggs on others—I profess I can discover no crime, no harm, no danger in all this; and I cannot imagine why we should be anxious to prevent it. My lords, I say it would be great cruelty to attempt to prevent it; for these women could find no comfort in any society but their own, nor in any other way of life. They cannot mix with the lower order of the people; they are ladies well born (many of them, indeed, of high extraction), and of cultivated minds, and yet they are not prepared to mix in the polite circles. Enamoured by long habit of the quiet and solitude of their cells, absorbed in the pleasure of what they call the interior life, these women would have no relish for the exterior life of fashionable ladies. My lords, it would be a martyrdom to these retired, sober women, to be compelled to lay aside the cowl and simple habit of their order, to besmear their cheeks with vermillion, and plaster their throats with litharge, to clap upon their heads an ugly lump of manufactured hair, in shape and colour as different as possible from the natural covering; and then, with elbows bare to the shoulder, to sally forth to the pleasures of the midnight rout, to distribute the cards at *loo*, or, soaring to sublimer joys, to rattle the dice-box at the games of hazard. Exquisite, ravishing as these delights must be confessed to be, these stupid women, my lords, have not that taste. My lords, being put to my shifts, as I mentioned at the beginning, to discover what the friends of this bill would say for it, I have hearkened very much to the *pro* and *con*, about it out in company. One thing I have heard urged in favour of the bill is this, that the Roman Catholics very much dislike it; they dislike it—*ergo*, it must be a most delectable bill! A very pleasant argument, my lords. Nothing could be more opposed to the general interests of Christianity—nothing more opposite to the interests of the Protestant religion—than any measure that might conduce, as the passing of this act would conduce, to a revival of the rancour between Protestants and Roman Catholics, which I flatter myself is dying away, if we can but persuade ourselves to let what is well alone.

In conclusion, he (Mr. Phinn) would avow, on his own part, similar sentiments of earnest admiration and respect for the simplicity and innocence of life of ladies in conventional establishments, and for the works of education, charity, and mercy, by which they had always been distinguished. He was convinced, if any improper restrictions had been imposed on their liberty, that the fathers and brothers of those ladies would have been the foremost to come forward and denounce it, and to do their utmost to subvert the whole system.

Mr. ISAAC BUTT supported the amendment. If they wished to deal with nunneries, let them deal with them openly, and not, because they wished to repress Roman Catholic convents, establish a Protestant inquisition. He might be told that the vows taken by

persons in those establishments left them no longer the liberty of acting as free agents. If that was an evil, neither the writ of *habeas corpus* nor this bill, could remedy it; because he knew there had been instances in which fathers themselves had applied for writs of *habeas corpus* to bring up their daughters; and when—those writs having been granted—those daughters were brought before the judge, they stated their wish to return to the custody from whence they had come. The judge, in such a case, had no alternative but to accede to that wish. When, therefore, under such a bill as this, they had violated the sanctity of houses under the powers of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a lady who was brought from the convent of her community told the judge she was willing to return thither—their legislation was but a mockery, while such a useless ceremony only insulted her feelings.

Mr. FAGAN, as an Irish Roman Catholic member, would state the rules and conditions of conventional life. There was a standing rule in conventional establishments that a discontented nun might be dismissed; and Dr. Ullathorne, who was more intimately acquainted with the subject than any other man, in an admirable pamphlet just published by him, had stated that, in all his experience, he had never known of but one case of dismissal of a discontented nun, and that was in a case where the whole establishment were actually dependent upon the fortune which the dismissed lady brought with her into the convent. But a discontented nun was scarcely possible, admission was so guarded. The postulant for admission, after going through her novitiate, was balloted for by the nuns, and one-third of the votes would exclude her.

Mr. NAPIER approved of the reference of the bill to a select committee, and mentioned several cases in which he believed, from his personal knowledge as a lawyer, nuns had been unduly influenced to dispose of their property.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed both the motion and the amendment. The bill itself he denounced as tending to set up a general tyranny upon very exceptional cases—cases already provided for, as far as legislation could provide for them, by that monument of legal skill and Parliamentary patriotism, the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Mr. Chambers's argument would go entirely to suppress convents, which had been legalized by the Catholic Emancipation Act. Mr. Phinn's proposed inquiry would cause even greater and more prolonged agitation than the bill itself, and raised a general question which should be decided on general grounds. He should vote for taking the question on the original motion—

And if we come to the second reading of this bill—if the question is proposed in that plain manner to the House, whether this bill shall or shall not be read a second time—I shall cheerfully vote that it shall be postponed to this day six months; considering, as I do, that this bill, intending and pretending to suit the particular case of nuns in Roman Catholic convents, is not founded on any proved circumstances; that it begins with a preamble which is not justified by fact, and goes on to provide enactments which I believe, so far from being favourable to civil liberty, are hostile to civil liberty; and that, while it is hostile to the civil liberty of the whole community, Protestants as well as Catholics—to persons, in short, of every religious community—it would be, in its effects, most offensive to the Roman Catholic community; that while it is not sufficient to remedy any existing evil, it would tend to exasperate the feelings of those who are in these houses, and who have devoted themselves to a religious life from motives of religion and piety [cheers].

Mr. G. H. MOORE said:—

The very title of the bill was a prevarication. Its first reading had been obtained by pettifogging fraud; and it had been set forth, argued, and agitated for, with an amount of insincerity and dishonest seeming which the measureless hypocrisy of this pharisee of nations could alone have supplied. It was extraordinary that, while on other questions the English were the most scrupulously truthful people in the world, they appeared on the single subject of religion to be wholly reckless as to the truth or falsehood of their assertions. Nothing could be lower than the standard of morality of religious journalism; nor did men care what they said of each other in social life upon religious matters. England was just now in one of those bursts of Protestant insanity which had periodically marked her history from the time of the Reformation, and which closely resembled the fits of phrenzy to which naturalists stated that the grave and sagacious elephant was subject. English Protestantism, while it asserted liberty for itself, trampled down liberty for others; and while, on the one hand, it was associated with all the brightest circumstances in the national history, it was, on the other hand, connected with all that cast shame and dishonour on the national character. What was the case for this bill? Although English witnesses had not scrupled to commit perjury against their Catholic fellow-subjects, nor English juries to protect the perjurers; although English clergymen had not scrupled to circulate libels, nor English bishops to promote them for it; although out of doors the whole people were leagued against the honour of defenceless women, still no case had been made out which would suffice, in legal parlance, to hang a cat; nor had the opponents of these institutions succeeded in producing a bill which was not discreditable to the reputation of the honourable gentleman who drew it, and inconsistent with the clearest principles of constitutional law. The case of the opponents of this bill was, that a whole people, all whose sons were brave, and all whose daughters were virtuous, regarded this solicitude for their welfare as hypocrisy, and the professed protection as little less than persecution.

Mr. WARNER would vote for the second reading of the bill, though he did not approve its details. Mr. HENRY opposed it, but dissented from Mr. Moore's tone in reference to Protestantism.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER deemed the bill one impossible to pass, but asserting the right of the State to control conventional establishments, would vote for the amendment.

* Mr. CONOLLY opposed both the motion and the amendment, in a speech cut short by the impatience of the House.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS, in reply, said he rested his case not upon facts, in a narrow sense—not on single instances picked up here and there, to which argument there was the plain answer that they were only single instances and exceptions to the general rule—but upon the general result of all the literature of the Church which established convents, and upon all codes, canons, ordinances, and decrees of councils, emperors, legislators, and statesmen, who had been living in the land where convents were established. But of course he had no objection to inquiry, and was willing to accept the amendment.

Sir GEORGE GREY prevented, for a few minutes, the division, to say that he should vote against the bill and against the amendment. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, "speaking for a vast number of gentlemen on his side of the House," said he should vote against the bill for the purpose of voting for the amendment.

At a quarter before six o'clock the House divided on the question that the bill be read a second time, when there appeared—Ayes, 178; Noes, 207: majority against the second reading, 29. Before the House could divide on the amendment the clock struck six, the unalterable fixed hour of adjournment on Wednesday. The consideration of the amendment seemed therefore indefinitely postponed, but late on Thursday, Mr. PHINN got the resumption of the debate fixed for the 29th of July—an amendment, by Mr. MOORE, for its indefinite postponement, being negatived by 83 to 35. Mr. Phinn mentioned that he had received an intimation from his hon. friends on the other side of the House to the effect, that if the debate were resumed, it would be protracted for some days [laughter].

THE INDIA BILL

The second reading of this bill having been moved on Thursday, Lord STANLEY proposed an amendment, which, he remarked, would pledge the House to nothing, except the opinion that further information and deliberation were necessary before Parliament could deal satisfactorily with the question of Indian Administration. Upon the principal plea offered against delay, he remarked that the Indian Administration had heretofore been in a transition state, without producing the slightest disturbance. For insurrection in that country there were few elements and no leaders; and the natives were hardly likely to be stirred into sedition merely by the postponement of certain administrative regulations, of which multitudes among them would never hear, when they had quietly submitted to the death or dethronement of their own princes. But, whatever the positive peril, he argued that the comparative danger was less from delay than from the passing of a bad and incomplete measure. In both cases the system would necessarily remain on a provisional basis. His amendment implied, of course, the passing of a "continuance bill," prolonging for one or two years the existing system. Admitting that some portions of the Government scheme were unobjectionable, he proceeded to criticise the three principal features it contained, and in each of which he said there were many faults to be detected. He thus summed up his argument:—

He had endeavoured to show that it was inexpedient, if not impossible, to legislate at this moment with advantage; that the dangers which were likely to arise from delay were rather imaginary than real; that, while upon the one hand the measure of the right honourable gentleman was not a measure of permanent and final reform, it only disturbed existing arrangements upon the other; and, lastly, taking one after another the principal branches of Indian Administration, to express that which was undoubtedly his firm and conscientious opinion, that whatever the Indian Government might have done, in whatever respects it might have been successful—and he did not deny that it had been successful in many—in administering the territories of India, there was yet in its Administration, as conducted during the last twenty years, ample room and sufficient cause for the strict and searching investigations of Parliament, before Parliament either passed a verdict of approval upon its past conduct, or before it left in its hands any portion of the power which it still possessed [hear, hear].

The noble lord concluded by moving, as an amendment:—

That in the opinion of this House, further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India; and that at this late period of the session, it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement.

Mr. ROBERT LOWE followed on behalf of Ministers. He first criticised the terms of the amendment, and argued that the first part had nothing to do with the question before the House, while the second offered no adequate reason for delay. Lord Stanley made the provisional character of the bill matter of objection, and yet said it was too late to pass a permanent bill—to which he (Mr. Lowe) replied, that the present bill was introduced six or seven days earlier in the session than the bills of 1813 and 1833; that few members took an interest in India, as witnessed the state of attendance when Lord Stanley himself was addressing the House; that for those few there would be ample time to discuss the bill; and that two years' delay would not solve the chief question—that of the double or single Government. It was desirable to legislate now, for there was commotion from one end of Asia to the other—from China to the Bosphorus, and we were bound to make our Government as strong as possible. He then commented, with humour, on Lord Ellenborough's preference of uneducated to over-educated men for Indian rulers, and concluded with a eulogy on the proposed method of admitting to the service.

Mr. PHINN attacked the Whigs for departing from the principles of Mr. Fox, in not placing India under the direct Government of the Crown. Upon that

principle he took his stand against the bill. He reviewed, with force and point, the past history of India under the Company, chiefly in refutation of Sir James Hogg's statements—enlarged upon the constituency of the Court of Directors—drew an unfavourable picture of the state of the natives—condemned the conduct of the Company towards the native Princes—and tersely described the Ministerial bill as re-establishing “the most repulsive of all Governments, a plutocracy.” In committee he should propose that the Government of India should be administered in the name of the Crown.

Sir R. INGLIS would vote for the bill, in the hope of improving it in committee. Mr. H. BAILLIE replied specifically to his successor in office, Mr. LOWE. But Mr. HERRIES expressed the same intention as Sir R. Inglis. On the motion of Mr. HUME, the debate was then adjourned.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—FRIDAY.

On Friday, accordingly, Mr. HUME rose to resume the debate, but was prevented by calls for Mr. MACAULAY. The hon. member for Montrose, however, stood upon his right, and spoke in favour of the amendment, contending for the substantial continuance of the present system.

Mr. MACAULAY commenced by saying he would vote for the second reading; and even if he had not determined to take that course, he could not vote for the amendment. It was no objection to the bill to say that it was not final; it *ought not* to be final; it should be a large but cautious step in the path of progress. The improvement of the Indian Government in England was comparatively of small importance; the great thing to be done was to improve the Administration in India; for India must be governed there, and not here. Every measure of which history would hereafter make mention had been taken without authority from the Home Government. Personally he remembered that reprimands from home followed the steps taken in 1835 on the subject of native education, the abolition of the transit-duties, the removal of the censorship from the press, and the making the coinage uniform. Upon the civil servants, from the Governor-General down to the revenue-collector, depended the happiness or misery of the natives:—

Some gentlemen seem to imagine, putting the Indian collector at the very highest, he is something like a commissioner of taxes or stamps in this country, while the truth is, that the collector of revenue in many parts of India is the sole consul of a great province, the district assigned to him being about the size of one of the four provinces of Ireland, of Leinster, or of Munster, and the population therein probably about 1,000,000 of human beings. In all that district there is not a single village—there is not a single hut—in which the difference between a good and a bad collector may not make a difference between happiness and misery [hear]. The difference between a good and bad collector to the people in such a district is infinitely greater than the difference between the very best and the very worst Government that we have ever seen, or are likely ever to see in England, can be to the people here [hear]. I have been assured by those who have had the best opportunities of judging, that you might read the character of the collector in the eyes and in the garb of the population—in the appearance of the fields, and of the houses. Where there was an incapable collector the peasantry there were broken-hearted. In the first place, the ornaments of the women, on which the peasantry of India place so much value, are sold,—then the pressure overcame their fondness for the village to which they belonged, and emigration by hundreds and thousands took place. The villages became desolate, the jungle encroached on the country before cultivated, and wild beasts made dens where human habitations stood before. But let a good collector replace the bad one, and the whole scene is altered. Cultivation reappears, the jungle recedes, the tigers and beasts of prey return to their former haunts, and the fugitive population come back to their villages. Such a power as that which collectors in India have over the people is in no part of the world possessed by any class of functionaries [hear, hear]—and I can conceive that if we made the best arrangement with respect to the home Government we should be rendering far smaller service to those millions whose interest, in the first place, we have to consider, than if we raised the capacity for the civil service [hear, hear].

As to the disposal of patronage, if, as some proposed, the Governor-General were allowed to nominate the civil servants, the most monstrous age of jobbing the world had ever seen would commence. It was because the plan proposed by the bill would fill the service with fit and superior men by the plan of competition, he (Mr. Macaulay) was earnestly desirous it should pass without delay. He then replied with brilliant effect to the argument of Lord Ellenborough on this subject; and cited a host of cases—among them that of Lord Ellenborough himself—to show that men who had shone in early academic examinations would most likely retain their superiority:—

Look at the Church, the Parliament, or the bar. Look to the Parliament from the time when Parliamentary government began in this country—from the days of Montagu and St. John to those of Canning and Peel. You need not stop there, but come down to the time of Lord Derby and my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer [hear, hear]. Has it not always been the case that the men who were first in the competition of the schools have been the first in the competition of life? [hear, hear.] Look, also, to India. The ablest man who ever governed India was Warren Hastings, and was he not in the first rank at Westminster? [cheers.] The ablest civil servant I ever knew in India was Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was he not a man of the first standing at Eton? The most distinguished member of the aristocracy who ever governed India was Lord Wellesley. What was his Eton reputation? What was his Oxford reputation? [hear, hear.] But I must mention—I cannot refrain from mentioning—another noble and distinguished Governor-General. A few days ago, while the memory of the speech to which I have alluded was still fresh in my mind, I read in the “Musæ Cantabrigienses” a very eloquent and classical ode, which the

University of Cambridge rewarded with a gold medal. The subject was the departure of the house of Braganza from Portugal for Brazil. The young poet, who was then only seventeen, described, in very Horatian language and versification, the departure of the fleet, and pictured the great Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, and the great Portuguese poet Camoens, hovering over the armament which was to convey the fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy to a new hemisphere; and with pleasure, not altogether unmixed with pain, I read at the bottom of that composition the name of the Hon. Edward Law, of St. John's College. I must say I saw with pleasure, not altogether unmixed with pain, I read at the bottom of that composition the name of the Hon. Edward Law, of St. John's College. I must say I saw with some considerable pleasure that the name of Lord Ellenborough may be added to the long list of those distinguished men who, in early youth, have, by eminent academical success, given an augury of the distinguished part which they were afterwards to play; and I could not but feel some concern and some surprise that a nobleman so honourably distinguished in his youth by attention to those studies should, in his maturer years, have descended to use language respecting them which I think would have better become the lips of Ensign Northerton, or the captain in Swift's poem, who says,—

Your Novels and Bliturchs, and Omurs and stuff.
By George, they don't signify this pinch of snuff!

To give a young gentleman right education,
The army's the only good school in the nation.

[Laughter.] The noble lord seemed, from his speech, to entertain that opinion [a laugh].

My schoolmaster called me a dunce and a fool,
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school.

[Loud laughter.] But if a recollection of his own early academical triumphs did not restrain the noble earl from using this language, I should have thought that his filial piety would have had that effect. I should have thought that he would have remembered how eminently splendid was the academical career of that great and strong-minded magistrate, the late Lord Ellenborough; and, as I have mentioned him, I will say that if there be in this world a trying test of the fitness of men for the competition of active life, and of the strength and acuteness of their practical faculties, it is to be found in the contests of the English bar. . . . Can we suppose that it was by mere accident they obtained their high positions? Is it possible not to believe that these men maintained through life the start which they gained in youth? And is it an answer to these instances to say that you can point—as it is desirable you should be able to point—to two or three men of great powers who, having neglected the struggle when they were young, have afterwards exerted themselves to retrieve lost time, and have sometimes overtaken and surpassed those who had got far in advance of them? Of course there are such exceptions; most desirable it is that there should be, and that they should be noted, in order to encourage men who, after having thrown away their youth from levity or love of pleasure, may be inclined to throw away their manhood after it in despair; but the general rule is, beyond all doubt, that which I have laid down. It is this,—that those men who distinguish themselves most in academical competition when they are young are the men who, in after life, distinguish themselves most in the competition of the world.

He argued further that the civil service must always be a close service; that the defects of the judicial department would be best remedied by the operation of the bill, which would raise the character of the service generally; and, lastly, that it provided the best kind of admission for natives, by requiring them to compete successfully against European candidates.

I differ, I am well aware, as to the effect of the admission of natives to such situations, from a noble lord (the Earl of Ellenborough), whom I mentioned a short time ago. That noble lord is of opinion, not only that we ought to exclude natives from office, but that even by encouraging them to study the arts and learning of Europe we are preparing the way for the utter destruction of our power in India. I must leave it to the noble lord to explain what seems to me a rather singular inconsistency in his opinion. I am at a loss to understand how, while utterly condemning education when it is given to Europeans, he should regard it with dread when it is given to natives. This training, we are told, when given to a European, makes him a bookworm, a twaddler, unfit for active life; but give the same education to the Hindoo, and he is to acquire such an accession of intellect that an established government, 150,000 soldiers, and the whole army and navy of England are to go down before its irresistible power. I do not pretend to explain how the knowledge which is power in one race can be absolutely impotent in another; but I can only say, for myself, with regard to this question, that, in my opinion, we shall not secure or prolong our dominion in India by attempting to exclude the natives of that country from a share in its government, or by attempting to discourage their study of western learning; and I will only say, further, that, however that may be, I will never consent to keep them ignorant in order to keep them manageable, or to govern them in ignorance in order to govern them long [loud cheers].

After speeches from Mr. BLACKETT, Mr. OTWAY, and Mr. ADDERLEY, against the Government measure, and from Lord JOCELYN and Mr. MANGLES in its defence, the debate was adjourned; Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressing a hope that it would close after another night's speaking.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE—MONDAY.

Mr. CORDEN re-opened the discussion on Monday. They were conflicting, he said, as to the continuance of the double government—whereas, in point of fact, there was no such thing in India; for the Board of Directors were nothing but a screen, from behind which the Board of Control issued its orders. His object was to remove this screen, and to allow the responsibility to rest upon the right shoulders. He was a member of the Indian Committee, but had declined attending upon it since the introduction of the bill, feeling that, as the Government had prejudged the case, the decision of the committee could be of no avail. The Board of Control was at liberty to send an order to the secret committee to annex the Burmese empire, or even China, if they pleased; the secret committee being bound to obey, however they

might object, and the Governor-General himself having no appeal. While this power existed we might not only bid adieu to hopes of a surplus, but be sure that the deficit would increase. The Company had no voice in such matters; the only reward which they received for their humiliation was patronage; and even that privilege did not become a reward until they abused it, by conferring it upon their friends and dependents. A single and responsible Government would find it to its interest to bestow this patronage upon natives, whose claims he particularly urged. Another objection to the double Government he illustrated by particular instances, showing the anomalous position in which the Queen's service is placed with regard to the Governor-General, that officer having no power over the Queen's forces, either to move or restrain them. Passing on to finance, he maintained that a debt was a defalcation as well as a deficit; that on that principle there had been a loss during the last nineteen years of twenty-eight millions; and that, carrying out the same system for twenty years longer, there would be a debt nearly approaching to a hundred millions. Lastly, he referred to the danger of our continually-extending Indian empire, as a costly responsibility to the present generation, and a perilous legacy to the next. On that ground he should not object to the government of the Company, if it were a reality: England would only be fortunate in being relieved from the burden. But the Company, instead of being a reality was a “sham.” Believing, then, that real substantial measures were required, and that time was necessary to consider them, he should give his support to the amendment, and hoped that it would be adopted by the House.

Sir J. GRAHAM rejoiced to find that while there was so much difference of opinion on the subject, it was not dictated by party feeling; and that a signal example of candour and freedom from asperity had been set by Lord Stanley, who promised fully to maintain the splendour of his house. Lord Stanley had alluded to the opinion of Lord Dalhousie. That opinion was not given in answer to any application from the Government, but was a voluntary emanation from his lordship, dictated by a sense of duty, and one which the Government thought it equally their duty to act upon. The questions which divided the House—the cardinal points of the measure—were two: the question of delay, and the question of a double or single Government. The first was a matter of policy, necessitated by the state of China, the war in Burmah, and the condition of affairs in the East generally, and justified and recommended by high authorities. Leaving authorities, he came to reasons—which rested mainly upon the preservation of peace and confidence as necessary to the maintenance of our Empire. To the usual objection to a double government—its anomalous character—he answered that we were surrounded by anomalies as necessary as numerous; that the possession of India was an anomaly in itself; and that those who proposed to abolish upon such grounds an existing institution, should be prepared to set up in its place something that would be certainly better. Testing the tree by its fruits, he maintained that it had flourished, and he implored them to hesitate before they cut it down. Alluding to a comparison made by Mr. Cobden with the colonies, he (Sir James) defied anybody to find a colony that had made equal progress with India during the last twenty years. And with regard to annexation of territory and long wars, he did not see that a single government would be a cure, while under the present system a real check was proposed, namely, an annual statement to Parliament of the finances of the Indian empire. After disputing some of the calculations made on the other side under this last head, he made a general defence of the measure, and expressed his opinion in conclusion, that the House could not take a more dangerous course than to reject it.

Sir H. MADDOCK, as an old Indian servant, thought that the throwing open of the civil and scientific services to competition was the best part of the bill; and would have liked to see a much larger number of military appointments taken out of the hands of the directors. He gave a qualified approval of the bill, and supported the second reading in the hope that the objections would be remedied in committee.

Mr. G. J. PHILLIMORE took up Sir J. Graham's appeal to the operation of the existing system; showed, by many quotations, the miserable condition of the population; and concluded with a forcible appeal to the House to repent of its past neglect, and avert the evils threatened in the future.

Mr. M. MILNES, after expressing his sense of difficulty in deciding on the question, defended the bill,—though he doubted that the competition for office would work well,—and intimated, from his experience as a traveller, that well-constructed roads were not essential to internal communication.

Mr. BRIGHT said he desired to bring the House back to the real question at issue. All the most influential opinion of the country was in favour of delay, and he believed the Government itself had been so, and only changed their minds at the last moment. His foremost objection to the present bill was, that if passed it was likely to be permanent—it would send the subject of Indian Government indefinitely to sleep. Nevertheless, its particular provisions were so bad and so unstatesmanlike, that he was sure it had not a single real supporter on either side of the House, with the exception of Sir Charles Wood; for even Mr. LOWE very ingeniously avoided praising the measure:—

Even the hon. baronet the member for Honiton, who spoke for three hours on the introduction of the bill, did not say one word in its favour. He said legislate now, and give us the double Government; but he did not utter a word saying that he liked the measure. Every one would say that who had any connexion with the Court of Directors and the system of Government pursued.

The hon. baronet knew right well, if they delayed legislation for two years longer, that all the Lord Dalhousies and Presidents of the Board of Control in the world would not persuade the Parliament and people of England to consent to this bill [hear, hear]. He knew well that at the end of two years more the system would be found out, and that the Government of the right hon. gentleman and the hon. baronet, the one in Cannon-row and the other in Leadenhall-street, would be put an end to [hear]. For there could be no doubt that the hon. baronet was a man of capacity, genius, energy, perseverance; and he had, by his ambition, made himself master of the India House [hear.] He never saw an unfortunate director of that Company that he did not see the honourable member for Honiton astride upon his shoulders [great laughter].

The Government proposed to do everything that nobody wanted, and to leave undone everything that everybody desired, and that surely was sufficient ground for delay. Leaving the consideration of what it was proposed to do, he entered at length into what was necessary to be done, quoting a variety of evidence in order to show the corrupt state of the judiciary, the oppression and ignorance of the natives, the want of public works, &c. It was urged, in mitigation of the increasing debt, that there was also an increasing revenue; but he thought that the sign of prosperity was an increasing revenue and a diminishing debt. Having shown what were the fruits of the old tree, he came to the alteration which was proposed. In the first place there was a representation which violated every principle of representation, for the constituency had no interest in the country professed to be represented. And upon this circumstance his principal objections rested, for it was impossible to legislate for India in this country. Even if he were in favour of a double government, he should not be in favour of the bill, because it did not make the President of the Board of Control responsible to the House. As it was, he repeated his belief that the Government of India should be carried on in the name of the Crown. Looking to our colonies, he saw that all the advantages that they had gained were attributable to the force of public opinion as represented by Parliament and the press; and if they lost the same influence over the affairs of India, the glory of the House would have departed, and they would be proved not to have the power, the intellect, or the character, to govern as it deserved the empire they had conquered by physical prowess.

After a short speech from Mr. HARDINGE in support of the measure, Sir J. W. HOGG obtained a hearing for a speech addressed particularly to Mr. Bright's arguments. On behalf of the East India Company, he repudiated with scorn the imputation that they were "revelling in corruption." Mr. Bright had quoted from the papers of the late Mr. Mackay. Why were not the whole of Mr. Mackay's papers produced? That they were not, was suggestive of a suspicion that this gentleman, the agent of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had made out a case unfavourable to the Manchester view. Other instances of misgovernment he (Sir James) contended were exceptional. The great principle of the bill was the intervention of the East Company between the Crown and the people of India; and this intervention he believed to be essential to protect that country from the blighting influence of party politics, and the maintenance of the greatest, the richest, and the mightiest of our foreign possessions.

The debate was then adjourned, on the motion either of Mr. Rich or Mr. Danby Seymour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday, in the Lords, the Charitable Trusts Bill and the Income-tax Bill severally passed through committee. The Bishop of Oxford introduced a bill to facilitate the exchange of livings by archbishops, bishops, and ecclesiastical corporations.

In the Commons, after the India debate, the order of the day, for proceeding with the third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, having been read, and additional clauses having been added, on the motion that the bill should pass, Mr. CONOLLY met the motion with a negative, protesting against the whole measure. After some discussion the House divided, and the question that the bill should pass was decided in the affirmative, by 121 to 41. The adjourned debate on the question of issuing the writ for Sligo was resumed, and, after a short conversation, the motion for issuing the writ was agreed to. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then brought in a bill regulating the Stamp-laws as affecting newspapers, which was read a first time.

On Friday, in the Lords, the Bishop of SALISBURY made a speech in exculpation of himself from the charge of "selfish malversation" brought against him by the *Times*: the substance of his lordship's statement we have given, with the accusation and rejoinder, in an ecclesiastical article. The Earl of CARDIGAN raised a discussion, once more, on the abstinence of the Government from prosecuting the two priests concerned in the Six-mile-bridge affray.

At its first morning sitting this session, the House of Commons was entirely occupied with Irish business, the Leasing Powers (Ireland) and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bills being respectively discussed in committee.

In the evening, Mr. MIAUL asked whether it was intended to proceed with the Education Bill; and whether, in the event of its withdrawal, the Minutes issued when the bill was introduced, would also be withdrawn? Lord JOHN RUSSELL was unable, at this period of the session, to answer the former question. As to the latter, if the bill were withdrawn, one portion of the Minutes would still remain in operation.

On Monday, in the Lords, the Marquis of WESTMINSTER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Northwich, praying that English salt be imported into all parts of India upon the same terms and conditions

as other goods and manufactures. Earl GRANVILLE admitted the objectionable nature of the tax, and thought it possible that it might be diminished; but its abolition could not be accomplished without the imposition of some other tax. The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, with the omission of the second clause.

The motion for an address for a commission of inquiry into the Barnstaple election was agreed to. On a similar motion with regard to Tynemouth, Lord CLANRICARDE and Lord REDESDALE raised some opposition, and a division took place, when the motion was affirmed by 33 to 13. The Income-tax Bill was read a third time; and a motion by the Earl of WICKLOW, for the omission of the 13th clause, and the introduction of another assimilating the mode of assessment in Ireland to that of England, was, after a long debate, negatived by 34 to 18. The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a third time, and the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill a second time. The House did not adjourn until past one o'clock.

Lord LYNDHURST asked whether Ministers would lay on the table an authentic copy of the document published as the Nesselrode Manifesto. The noble and learned lord added:—

As I am not in any way connected with the Government, I may, without creating any embarrassment, venture to say, that if the copy of it I have here be correct, it is one of the most fallacious, one of the most illogical, and one of the most offensive and insulting documents of that description it has ever been my misfortune to read [hear, hear].

The Earl of ABERDEEN was understood to reply, that he could not at that moment say he would lay the paper referred to on the table; but he might not be indisposed to do so in a few days.

In the House of Commons, after the India debate, Mr. WILSON brought in the Customs Acts Bill. Sir W. MOLESWORTH carried through committee the Westminster Bridge Bill. Mr. WILSON then moved the second reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, but Mr. GIBSON objected, and Thursday next was appointed. The Malicious Injuries (Ireland) Bill, was also read a third time, by a majority of 71 to 10. The House rose at a quarter after two o'clock.

Mr. KEATING gave notice of a motion conveying a censure upon the late Board of Admiralty for having used the dockyard patronage for political purposes, to the great detriment of the public service.

Lord JOHN MANNERS gave notice that on the second reading of the Education Bill, he will move its postponement to that day six months.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Durham election committee has brought out further disclosures respecting the practices of election agents. Messrs. Atherton and Granger (Liberals) were returned for Durham in 1852, Lord Adolphus Vane being defeated. Mr. Granger died, and then the Tory agents petitioned against Mr. Atherton alone. But they proposed to Mr. Atherton to withdraw the petition if he and his party would allow Lord Adolphus to have the vacant seat. Mr. Coppock, the Liberal agent, entertained this proposition, and seeing the Tories were anxious to have the writ issued at once, he, to strengthen his position in dealing with them, presented to the House "a petition" (thus stopping the issue of the writ). In this petition he prayed against Mr. Granger's return, and that the seat be given to Lord Adolphus Vane (!), such prayer being necessary as an obstruction to the issue of the writ. The negotiation proceeded, and Mr. Coppock withdrew his pretended petition, with the understanding that the Tory petition against Mr. Atherton should also be withdrawn. Mr. Atherton deposed that he left all the business in Mr. Coppock's hands. In his last examination, Mr. Coppock intimated that he had been urged to give up the petition against the late return of Lord Adolphus Vane, and so get rid of the present inquiry; and he implied that he had some conversation with Mr. Bentinck, which he refused to relate, although Mr. Bentinck pressed him to do so. He then said:—

I think the conversation I referred to was held in the House, and I am accustomed to hold such conversations sacred, unless released. The proceedings on this petition have been rather curious. The first was presented to secure a quiet return for Lord Adolphus Vane; the second to place Mr. Atherton and Lord Adolphus Vane on equal terms; the third petition was presented, and has been proved to be on *bona fide* grounds; and this one was to get rid of that *bona fide* petition which unseated Lord Adolphus Vane a few days ago. This is my impression from the communications I have received; but I do not think I ought to state the name of the parties; I do not think that when any person speaks to me in the lobby I ought to mention his name; but I draw my own conclusions from the communications made.

Mr. Churchward, sub-editor of the *Morning Herald*, has been examined by the committee of inquiry respecting Plymouth. He described himself as accused to have dealings with the Admiralty for journalistic purposes. He also wrote to Mr. Grant, the private secretary of Mr. Stafford, for appointments; and he excused himself for so doing by saying that when a vote was promised he thought it no harm to obtain a place for the voter. He had destroyed the pocket-book containing the names of voters and friends of voters, probably amounting to 600 or 700, who applied to him.

Sir John Ramsden has been declared duly elected for Taunton. Two cases of bribery were proved; but the committee express their belief that they were not committed with the knowledge or consent of Sir John or his agents. The details of some of these cases are curious and amusing. Joseph Pitman met Charles

Webber, and conversed with him in a friendly way. "Would you like an excursion," he said, "to Plymouth—to London?—to Bath?" "No, thank you," said Webber. "You haven't money to go," suddenly thought Pitman; "take my purse—five or seven pounds, as you please." This kindness overpowered Webber, and, on two days before the polling-day, he left Taunton for Bath. But on the polling-day Webber suddenly returned, darting to Taunton by an early train, and back again, after having polled for Badcock (not Ramsden). (Pitman, however, represents the whole story as "a lie.") Even postboys were treated with kindness. Mr. Jack Daw, an attorney's clerk, called on Davis, postboy at Giles's Hotel, and showing his pockets full of money, orders a carriage and pair "for a drive." He then affectionately insisted on having Davis as his postilion, and paid him 1s. 6d. a mile for his driving. Davis had a vote; but after all this kindness, he did not vote as Mr. Jack Daw wished.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the great ship-owner, is a candidate for Tynemouth. He is likely to succeed—no opposition having, as yet, appeared. The Duke of Northumberland had influence in the town, but he has lost much of it of late, owing to his opposition to a dock and railway promoted by the people of the town.

The Hon. Thomas Liddell, and Mr. Horsfall, the unseated of Derby in the "W. B." case, are announced as candidates for Liverpool. Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been spoken of in the Liberal-Conservative interest, but he has declined to stand. Mr. Liddell addressed a large crowd on the Exchange on Monday. He said that though he voted for the Maynooth Bill in 1845, he should now give his voice against the grant. Sir Henry Bulwer, late ambassador to Tuscany, is to be brought forward on the Liberal interest.

The Canterbury Bribery Commissioners met again on Monday. Upwards of fifty voters were examined. They admitted having been bribed in 1847 and in 1852 in various sums varying from £2 to £8, but mostly in £5. Lord Londesborough was to have been examined, but a medical certificate stated that his health would not permit him to go to Canterbury. Mr. Slade said if his lordship did not appear to be examined, the commissioners would have to give credence in their report to what had been deposed to on oath against his lordship. The court was then adjourned to the Great Hall of Pleas at Westminster to this day (Wednesday).

The election of a member of Parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian (Edinburgh), took place on Saturday, in front of the County-buildings, Edinburgh. The only candidate was the Earl of Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, who had been invited to stand by a very numerously signed requisition.

There are now four candidates for the representation of Barnstaple; viz., Lord Ebrington, Mr. Tite, Mr. Guinness, and Mr. Thorne. The two last appear on the Conservative interest.

Chatham election, which took place on Wednesday, resulted in the return of a Conservative. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—Vernon, 610; Stirling, 597: majority for Vernon, 13. This has been the closest contest that has ever taken place in the borough of Chatham, and almost the only occasion on which the ministerial candidate has been defeated.

The Peterborough election terminated on Saturday, in the return of Mr. Whalley, the late member, who was elected by a majority of 21. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—Whalley, 231; Hankey, 210.

On Saturday also, the Durham city election took place, and resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 83. The numbers were—Mowbray, 527; Douglas, 440. Sir Charles Douglas abstained from a personal canvass, and set his face wholly against those practices that have made, and are likely to make, this city notorious. His meetings have been kept away from public-houses, and not a farthing has been spent in treating, or in the usual paraphernalia of bands, banners, and also in rosettes. The contest will most likely be fought over again before a committee of the House of Commons. A large number of drunken freemen, wearing the Tory colours, perambulated the streets during the course of the afternoon, and the Liberals accuse the Tories of extensive bribery among them at the rate of £5 a head—the prices of last election. They say they have several distinct cases against the Tories.

There are three Irish elections to be decided, in only one of which, Clare, is there any chance for a Conservative candidate. In this county, extensive military and police arrangements are being made. It is thought that Colonel Vandaleur will be returned by the influence of the landlord interest. At Sligo, the contest lies between Mr. Sadleir and Mr. P. Somers. The Conservative party will unanimously support Mr. Somers, having repudiated the claim of Mr. Hanly, who was a little too ferocious in his appeal to their sympathies. Mr. Daniel O'Connell has not met with much success in his canvass of the electors of Tralee. Mr. Denis Shiue Lalor has come forward to oppose him on the "independent Irish" ground.

A MESSAGE from Liverpool to New York and back again now takes but twenty days.

A NEW PORT has been made on the Mersey. From the coal and salt districts of Lancashire runs a new railway to Garston, heretofore a quiet little village on the Lancashire side of the Mersey. A fine large dock, over six acres in extent, has been built, and all the conveniences for the storage and shipment of coal have been constructed in first-rate style.

MR. HENRY VINCENT AT CANTERBURY.

On Monday evening last, an open-air meeting was held in the Cattle Market, Canterbury, convened to hear an address from Mr. Henry Vincent on the present condition of the city in relation to its Parliamentary representation. Great interest was felt in the meeting in consequence of the Parliamentary Commission issued to inquire into the corruption of the constituency. Fully 4,000 people assembled, including the mayor, many members of the corporation, clergymen, and an influential body of the middle classes. The windows of the adjacent houses were filled, as were the terraces leading to the Dane John's Walk. Mr. Vincent was very loudly cheered, and he denounced the corruption of the city as dangerous to the representative principle itself. He called upon the people to separate themselves from the leadership of those who trafficked in the corruption of the people. He exposed the tactics of those local men who always busied themselves with the selection of "candidates with money," showing how, if they sprinkled a few sovereigns among "poor freemen," they pocketed large sums themselves; and then expressed their conviction "that the lower orders ought to be disfranchised!" He called upon the people, if the writ should ever be issued again, to go to the poll with an independent candidate who would neither bribe nor insult them, utterly regardless of the question of success or defeat at the poll—in order to show how many independent and incorruptible electors exist in the anti-episcopal city. The meeting broke up at half-past nine with three times three cheers. The city appeared filled with people, and the most intense interest was manifested by all classes.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Mr. Vincent gave three lectures in the Assembly Room, to highly respectable audiences, on topics bearing upon the present state of the city. The first was presided over by the Rev. Mr. M'Lellen, the second by Mr. Flint, and the third by the Mayor of the city. It is gratifying to find how the disgrace brought upon the city by corruption is likely to be overruled for its social and political regeneration. Mr. Vincent promised that he would endeavour to "pop upon them" again, before or at the election.

THE BALLOT SOCIETY held a meeting at the Courthouse, Marylebone, on Monday. Lord Dudley Stuart presided, and referred to his amendment on the moving of the Liverpool writ, that at the next election the voting should be taken by ballot. Mr. Hepworth Dixon addressed the meeting on behalf of the society. Mr. Mitchell moved the first resolution, pledging the meeting to support the Ballot Society. Mr. Soden seconded the resolution, which was supported by Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who expressed his gratification that the important question before the meeting had been so zealously taken up by the parish of Marylebone. The Hon. H. T. Berkeley, M.P., also addressed the meeting. He said that open voting tended to the suppression of public opinion, and so bare and barren was the cause of open voting, that the minority for the ballot had been growing during the last three years. Mr. W. J. O'Connell said he was sure there was not a single Irish member in the House of Commons who would dare to show his face to his constituents if he voted against the ballot. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—The troops have been turned out on two or three occasions at a few moments' notice. There was manoeuvring on Thursday and Friday, consisting of moving a large force (about 9,000 men) through a narrow pass, and under a heavy fire, for the purpose of engaging an enemy in strength in the open ground beyond. On Saturday there was a sham fight at Chobham, the main object of the day's evolutions being to ascertain the facility with which the troops could attack in line, and subsequently retreat in unbroken order, the latter being by much the more difficult evolution. Prince Albert—who had slept in the camp on the preceding night—turned out with the troops at 11 o'clock, as well as the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Seaton, and other persons of distinction, both English and Hanoverian. The manoeuvres are represented as having been very creditable, and lasted for five hours. Prince Albert took the command of the brigade of Guards, and handled them admirably. The Duke of Cambridge took the cavalry over the rising and very difficult ground from which the enemy had been temporarily dislodged, and brought them right across the front, and retired them over the bridge on the Queen's-road with the greatest celerity and order. On Monday, the troops were again turned out at 9 o'clock, and proceeded by various routes to Chobham-ridges. "High Curley," the highest elevation, was occupied by the supposed enemy—consisting of a company of the Royal Sappers, some farriers, a few Guards, and a troop of Carabiners. The attack was then made by cavalry, infantry, and artillery; after which, the main body of the army advanced upon the heights, first firing by companies and then charging in line. The enemy was now supposed to be repulsed, and the position they had occupied was taken by the besieging troops. The next movement was the retirement of the investing army. The evolutions lasted nearly three hours, and at their close each regiment formed up in sections of fours, and marched homewards to the camp, the routes being varied so that no brigade returned by the same road it had arrived.

IRON SHILLINGS.—Retail traders may be interested in knowing that a considerable number of these articles, neatly covered with silver by the electro process, are in course of circulation.

PROPOSED CLOSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES ON SUNDAY.—At a town's meeting held at Huddersfield, on Tuesday last, on this subject, and numerously attended, Mr. Geldar moved the following resolution:

Viewing with satisfaction the great decrease of crime and cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as reported by the police authorities of this country, consequent upon an Act of Parliament prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors from twelve o'clock on Saturday evening to half-past twelve on Sunday noon, this meeting is of opinion that an extension of the above prohibition to the entire of Sunday would prove even more beneficial to the community.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. T. Newell, and supported by the Rev. R. Skinner. Mr. James Hansom opposed the motion, on the ground that moral suasion alone ought to be employed for the purpose of preventing drunkenness and its attendant evil consequences. He proposed the following amendment:

That this meeting is deeply sensible of the great and manifold evils which result from drunkenness, and deplores the increase of the various temptations to the practice of drinking by which our population is being surrounded, and maintains that it is the individual duty of all good men, and of professing Christians in particular, to seek, by every just means, to effect a change in the drinking habits of the community, and to disown, in all proper ways, the causes and practices of intemperance; but, believing that moral ends and virtuous conduct can only be secured by operating upon men through moral influences, this meeting holds, that to endeavour to suppress intemperance by force—by legal enactment—is wrong in principle, as it involves a gross violation of the inalienable rights and liberties of the subject; and, further, that such a course would be found, ultimately, to be ineffectual in attaining the desired object.

The amendment was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 29.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords last night, the Royal assent was given by commission to the Income Tax Bill, the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Bill, and several other bills.

JUVENILE MENDICANCY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill was brought on for second reading.

Lord MONTEAGLE said, as it stood at present, it would be impossible to carry out the bill, as it would interfere with the provisions of the poor-law in regard to the separation of children from their parents.

Lord CAMPBELL thought of all the noble earl's benevolent measures, the bill before them would redound most to his credit. At present, the children of one sex were left to prostitution, and of the other, to thieving and robbery. He had been shocked to see these little children, wandering about under pretence of sweeping the street-crossings, trying to pick pockets, and he would have been glad if the noble earl had added a clause that no boys or girls under a certain age should be allowed to appear in the streets [a laugh] to sweep the crossings. He had been shocked at seeing girls of 11 or 12 years of age sweeping the streets. They should be removed from such places. As to taking them from their parents, they were separated already by the acts of the latter, and the sooner they were removed altogether the better.

After some remarks from the Earls of WICKLOW and SHAFTESBURY, the bill was read a second time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The House of Commons met at twelve. At this early sitting, Mr. WALPOLE inquired of the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have rejected or expunged from the list of books to be used in the National Schools "The Evidences of Christianity," by the Archbishop of Dublin; and whether they have determined that, if any child's parent should object to the use of any single book, it is a sufficient reason for excluding such book, not from that child only, but from the whole school.

Sir J. YOUNG said it was difficult to give explicit answers. There had been a good deal of misunderstanding upon this subject as to the practice and the opinions of the Board of National Education—the former being not altogether uniform, and the latter being divided. He read the rule established in 1842, respecting the construction of which doubts had arisen of late, and every one must draw his own conclusion from the wording of the rule. The general practice had apparently been not to insist upon the Scripture lessons being read against the wish of parents. With regard to "The Evidences of Christianity," Roman Catholics and others had taken an objection to that book as of a polemical kind, and this work and the "Easy Lessons on Christianity" had been withdrawn. In reference to the second question, the practice had been, where an objection was made by the parent of a single child, that the reading of the book objected to was relegated to the period of separate religious instruction.

The House then went again into committee on the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill, and were engaged during the remainder of the sitting in the discussion of its clauses.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

At the evening sitting Mr. BONHAM CARTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide that, whenever a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices at any election in the United Kingdom shall have issued, the votes at the two elections next subsequent thereto upon in any such place shall be taken by ballot. Mr. F. PEEL, in the absence of the other members of the Government, stated their objections to the motion. Mr. H. BERKELEY likewise opposed the motion. He wished the ballot to be administered in a full dose, and not in homeopathic quantities.

Mr. FRENCH suggested a reason why he thought the House should adjourn. He moved to that effect; the motion was carried almost unanimously, and the House adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Mr. LAYARD last night said he thought the time had arrived when the public was entitled to be put in possession of full information respecting the grave state of affairs in the East; and, therefore, he would, on the 8th of July, bring forward the motion, of which he had already given notice, respecting the questions pending between Turkey and Russia.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.—On the order for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, the LORD-ADVOCATE, in moving that it be deferred until after the next orders, observed, that the bill did away with the existing test for professors, and substituted a declaration, which some, however, thought was as bad as the test. He now, therefore, proposed to vary the declaration, which would pledge the party, in the discharge of his duties as professor, never to endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures or the Westminster Confession of Faith, and never to exercise the functions of his office to subvert or prejudice the Church of Scotland, as by law established, its doctrines or privileges.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the 14th inst. the French fleet left its anchorage at Tenedos to join that of England in Besika Bay; the former consisted of nine vessels of various sizes, and three steamers.

The Turkish army was being concentrated around Adrianople; the Seraskier was about to leave Constantinople, accompanied by several generals. The feast of the Ramazan had commenced, but the works were not interrupted on that account.

The Government of King Otho has decided on arming three men-of-war, to be employed for the protection of Greek subjects in the Levant, in case of the occurrence of hostilities.

The city of Shiraz, in Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of the 1st of May.

THE WAGES QUESTION.—There is no change in the aspects of the strike at Stockport; but of that at Blackburn there is now some hope of arrangement; the hands having generally come to the conclusion that the employers cannot at present concede higher wages. At Preston some of the masters are under notice from the operatives; and at Manchester two large concerns have come to a stand this week. The workpeople of Messrs. Taylor and Co., chain-makers, London-road, Manchester, have also struck for a rise of wages; and the fustian shearers and dyers in that city have likewise demanded an advance.

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—At a public meeting held last night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, this subject was again discussed. Lord R. Grosvenor presided. Mr. T. Duncombe advised they should have no more deputations to Government, but adopt an address to the Queen. The Lord Mayor also spoke. Mr. Slaney moved, and Mr. Charles Gilpin seconded the adoption of an address to Lord Aberdeen, setting forth all the particulars of the delay, and praying for its termination, and in doing so the former said that a friend of his was willing to supply the money if Government would grant the act.

MR. HORSMAN was returned for Stroud yesterday without opposition.

COUNTY CLARE.—The nomination for the county of Clare passed off at Ennis, on Monday, without the slightest disturbance. Though there was an imposing display of military, fifty policemen sufficed to keep order. The candidates proposed were Sir J. F. Fitzgerald and Mr. O'Brien, the late Liberal members, who were accompanied by a large number of the Catholic clergy; and Colonel Vandeleur, Conservative, who was received with groans and cat-calls. Mr. D. J. Wilson was also formally nominated, and the several candidates successively addressed the assemblage. The show of hands was decided in favour of Fitzgerald and O'Brien, the popular candidates, and a poll was demanded on the part of Colonel Vandeleur, which takes place to-morrow. The struggle, it is believed, will be between Mr. O'Brien and Colonel Vandeleur. Sir John Fitzgerald seems to be first favourite with the priests.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE took place yesterday evening in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The four sponsors were the King of Hanover, the Princess of Prussia, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. The names of the royal infant, who was carried to the font by Lady Caroline Barrington, are Leopold George Duncan Albert. There was a grand procession to and from the chapel. At 8 o'clock there was a State banquet in the picture-gallery, attended by the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremonial—the band playing "God save the Queen." The christening cake was placed in the centre of the table opposite to her Majesty's seat. Then there was a concert in the Grand Saloon, with augmented company.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

In consequence of our continued short supplies of all Grain, and the advance in prices of Wheat and Flour of the country markets, holders here are very firm, at increased rates, since Monday.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 510 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign 6,350 qrs. Barley—English, 20 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 800 qrs. Oats English, 20 qrs.; Irish, 1,250 qrs.; Foreign, 4,230 qrs. Flour—English, 1,120 sacks.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom Post-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. W. Cheason."—In type, but excluded for want of room.

"S. Gosling."—Only one blue-book has yet been published—that relating to the "Administration of the Government of India." The Committee is yet sitting; and, according to Sir C. Wood, will continue to sit, notwithstanding the present legislation.

"Luke Stone."—Thanks for the paper sent.

"An Independent Nonconformist," who writes anonymously, requests us to insert an address to a Congregational minister, who, he says, is about to appoint an assistant minister with or without the consent of his congregation, "with whom he is almost in an open quarrel." We insert no letters without authentication; nor do we feel called upon to interfere in such matters.

"S. J. Saunders."—S. Low, Ludgate-hill.

A correspondent sends us an account of the mismanagement of the British School at Hay, Brecon, over which one single individual claims absolute control, though the town and neighbourhood have contributed towards it. He states that it is conducted by a boy only fifteen years of age.

"S. G."—No.

"R. P. J."—Thanks. We differ with him about the tract, but are glad to find that all Free-churchmen are not Candishites.

"St. Clare."—Mr. Cassell has published a cheap history of Hungary. Mr. Paget has also written a work on the subject. Gladstone's translation of a recent history of the Roman States.

"James Thresher."—Thanks for his letter, which we should gladly have inserted, but for a pressure of matter.

"W. E. S."—There are likely to be plenty of opportunities of discussing such questions.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853.

SUMMARY.

A GOOD thick octavo volume might be made out of one week's newspaper gossip and rumours on the Turkish question, although the authentic intelligence may be compressed into a very small space. The definitive rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* by the Porte—the publication of two important documents; the one being the firman guaranteeing the immunities of Christians in the Turkish empire; the other a despatch from Count Nesselrode to Redschid Pasha, similar in substance to the manifesto to European Cabinets, with the important addition that if the Russian demands are not complied with, the troops of the Czar will cross the Pruth "in a few weeks"—the flooding of the whole country around the mouths of the Danube and its tributaries—and the announcement that France as well as England is preparing to send a fleet into the North Sea—comprise the principal items of news on the great topic of interest. Independently of the physical difficulties which have intervened to prevent immediate operations by Russia, that power seems bent upon pursuing its traditional Fabian policy. We must, therefore, make up our minds to some weeks of uncertainty and interruption of commercial activity ere further definite steps are taken. But the near proximity of two hostile fleets in the Black Sea, the agitation observable in Asiatic Turkey, and the unmeasured language employed by so Conservative a statesman as Lord Lyndhurst, in describing the Russian note, are evidence of the strained position of affairs. While the trumpet of war is being sounded throughout Western Europe, it is impossible to calculate the uncertainty upon a day's tranquillity.

In addition to despatching a heavy accumulation of ~~business~~ business, the Lords have listened, during the past week, to a personal explanation of the Bishop of Salisbury—dis-

cussed an important branch of the great Indian question—entertained the Earl of Cardigan's querulous complaint that the present Government, like the last, will not prosecute the priests who are said to have incited to the Six-mile-bridge affray—assented to commissions of inquiry into electoral corruption at Barnstaple and (reluctantly) Tynemouth—and debated, with considerable warmth, that portion of the Government financial scheme which reimposes the income-tax. On both of the two latter topics, Lord Brougham was a chief speaker—in one debate, assuring the Peers that, despite the annual resolution of the Commons, they have a constitutional right to canvass, and even vote, at elections; and, later in the evening, indulging in reminiscences of that stormy time—1816—when Henry Brougham led the successful opposition to the reimposition in peace of a war-tax—"for five or six weeks, from four o'clock in the afternoon till two or three o'clock in the morning, petitions being presented, and every petition debated." How much of pride, and how much of regret, mingled in the reminiscence? From the leader of the towns to the legal adviser of the Lords, how great the change!

The election inquiries are so nearly concluded that we may safely sum up the results as final. Those results are rather disproportionate to the preliminaries. In all, only thirty-two members have been unseated—fourteen Ministerialists, eighteen Derbyites. The former party has gained, negatively—twenty of their contested seats having been secured to them, while only four of the Opposition have been able to fight successfully the petitions against their return. In this great campaign of 1852-53, therefore, the Coppock interest have come off best—but that they are less indebted to fortune than merit, who shall say? Victory on either side, it is now known, would have been an escape, not an achievement.

In at least one instance, a lately imperilled constituency has tempted fortune again. Durham has elected the Conservative Mowbray with those customary appearances among its "freemen" that invite the defeated, and carefully abstinent, Liberals, to renew their battle in a committee-room at Westminster Palace. Chatham has disappointed the general expectation grounded on unbroken precedent, by returning a non-ministerial candidate. Peterborough has gratefully preferred Mr. Whalley to Mr. Hankey, a politician of similar professions, but destitute of special claims. Stroud, we record with pleasure, has evidenced afresh its independence and right judgment by unanimously electing Mr. Horsman.

Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Miall, has declined to state whether the Education Bill will be proceeded with this session, but has intimated that in the event of its being withdrawn, a portion of the Minutes issued in April last will, nevertheless, be carried into effect. This determination will excite both surprise and indignation. The Minutes, which are thus to receive the force of law, comprise the greater part by far of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's measure, and would bring a very large portion of the population under its operation. And this without any discussion whatever in the great Council of the nation! We can scarcely credit the information that so comprehensive a scheme of State policy is to be carried into effect in this surreptitious manner. If so, it is high time that the unconstitutional and mischievous working of the Committee of Council should be exposed. Such a decision concerns the House of Commons, the guardians of free discussion, even more than the opponents of State education—for this procedure may become a precedent for evading that wholesome control which members are sent to Parliament to exercise over the measures of the Executive. It may be said that the opponents of the Minutes had an opportunity of stating their objections when the annual grant for educational purposes was brought on. But it may fairly be urged that these acts of the Committee of Council, involving comprehensive changes, ought not to be mixed up with a single item amongst a number of votes, but formally proposed in a distinct shape. And, besides, these estimates were brought on unexpectedly to every one but those in the secret; and we cannot but think that on that occasion, seeing that Lord John Russell was absent through indisposition when the questions relative to the Minutes were to have been asked by Mr. Bright, it was the duty of some Minister of the Crown to have

made a statement on the subject—or, at all events, to have intimated that Government would afford every opportunity of discussing a matter of such great importance to the country. As affairs now stand it would appear that while professing to submit the Minutes of Council to Parliament, Ministers have evaded discussion by a trick unworthy of themselves and their position. We hope this was not their intention, but we must hold them in honour bound to suspend these Minutes until they have received, like every other legislative measure, the full sanction of the House of Commons either in the present or the next session of Parliament.

We have read with interest a more extended report than we have been able to make room for of the annual meeting of the Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes. The operations of the society have considerably extended during the past year—shares to the value of more than twelve thousand pounds having been taken up, and a building to accommodate one hundred and eight families commenced. Notwithstanding the exceptional fact that, in one set of chambers nearly half the rooms for single men were unlet, a dividend of one and a half per cent. was declared. But for this circumstance, a dividend of four per cent. on a paid-up capital of £100,000 would have been realized. That circumstance, however, we should advise the Directors to regard rather as *hortative* than discouraging. We believe it is a *current* objection among working-men that the *regulations* of the Albert-street Chambers are *unnecessarily* restrictive on individual liberty and convenience. In every other respect—as to the healthful, comfortable, and economical character of the habitations provided—the leaders of this movement have great cause to congratulate themselves, and strong claims on the co-operation of the public-spirited. They have rendered a great social service in demonstrating that a highly improved order of dwellings can be erected and maintained on terms remunerative to *associated*, if not to individual, proprietors.

The appointment of Mr. Barkley, already favourably known as a *Colonial Governor*, to the governorship of Jamaica—*vice* Sir Charles Grey—is a pleasing intimation of the readiness of Ministers to deal soothingly with the exacerbated islanders.

Father Gavazzi's preaching in Quebec and Montreal has produced lamentable results. In the former town, the orator was set upon by a ferocious mob of Irish Catholics, and seems to have barely escaped with his life. But neither the remembrance of his danger nor the smart of his wounds, deterred the intrepid polemic from lecturing, a week later, in Montreal, where the military were called out for the protection of his hearers, and a loss of life no less unaccountable than deplorable took place. The padre's own narrative of the *affray* in the church at Quebec exhibits an amusing mixture of the pride of personal prowess and of thankfulness for Providential protection. But whoever vindicates the right of free speech—whether from the intolerance of the rabble or of a hierarchy—deserves the thanks of all who appreciate that palladium of all freedom.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

WHATEVER may be the popular view of nunneries, and however triumphant may be the reasons for subjecting them to Government inspection, few persons, we apprehend, who really prize the safeguards of personal freedom provided by the British Constitution, could approve of the provisions contained in Mr. Chambers's Bill. In the hands of a thoroughly reliable Home Secretary, the proposed measure might possibly have answered its specific purpose, and have been otherwise innocuous. But to an arbitrary and capricious Minister, it might have become an instrument of terrible *annoyance*, and even oppression, no definition having been given by it of the precise object to which it was to be applied. This was felt by a very much larger number of members than those who object to an inspection of nunneries, and the division on Wednesday, by which the second reading of the Bill was negatived, was, we believe, considerably augmented by the loose manner in which the hon. and learned member for Hertford had sought to accomplish his object. His proposal seemed to many equivalent to taking poison in

order to cure a pimple—surrendering one of the firmest and surest guarantees of personal liberty in order to prevent an occasional abuse of it. When we went down to the House on Wednesday, numerous proofs of the existence of this feeling came unexpectedly across us. And we are convinced that, had the question for the second reading been allowed to stand in the simple form of Aye or No, a large majority would have rejected the Bill.

But the question was not allowed to stand in that shape. Mr. Phinn moved an amendment for a Committee of Inquiry. He had, no doubt, his own reasons for what he did—and equally, of course, they were to him sufficient reasons. But the effect was an unfortunate one. The consequence was this—that, by a division in a tolerably full House, the question is effectually shelved, while that division shows nothing of the real opinion of the voters on either side. The original question was, “that this bill be now read a second time”—the amendment of the hon. and learned member for Bath was, “that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire, &c. &c.” The form in which the Speaker puts the question is this. He first states that it was originally proposed that this bill be now read a second time. He then adds—“Since which, it has been proposed that all the words after the word ‘That’ be left out, in order to insert the words of the amendment.” He then says—“The question I have to put is this—that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.” If this be affirmed, the proposition to be submitted is thereby decided upon, and the question is then put, “That this bill be now read a second time.” If it be negatived, the further question is submitted, “That the words proposed to be substituted stand part of the question.” Now, many voted on the first proposition with a view to support the Bill—but many voted “Aye,” also, with a view to vote against the Bill—that is, they wished to say “No” to the Bill rather than to the amendment. Both friends and opponents of the measure, therefore, voted on both sides—and the effect of interposing the amendment is just this, that the division-list is no test whatever of opinion.

As to the debate, we cannot say that it was edifying, but it was certainly excited. Considering that it was Wednesday, and that an adjournment was confidently calculated upon even by the knowing ones, the House was well filled. The violent defiance of Protestantism, however, in which some of the more indiscreet members of “the Brigade” indulged, provoked impatience, and elicited cries of “Divide, divide;” and when Mr. Conolly got up and proposed to give a history of conventional establishments, there was an absolute shriek of dissent. A division, therefore, was taken—it was decided that after the word “That,” Mr. Chambers’s words be *not* added, and before it could be put that Mr. Phinn’s words be supplied, six o’clock had arrived, and the House rose. The debate having been since adjourned to some day in July (the 11th, if we rightly remember), the only shred of Mr. Chambers’s motion at present remaining is the word “That.”

The Bill for the better government of India has been the only other topic of discussion in the House of Commons since our last issue. The second reading was moved on Thursday—when Lord Stanley brought forward his amendment for postponing permanent legislation until we are better informed. His lordship was not very heartily supported by members on his own side of the House. He commenced with but a scanty backing—and as he verged upon the dinner hour, the benches behind him got more and more vacant, until, we believe, a half dozen would have been too high a figure at which to rate his visible retainers. On the other side, there was a better show—and the cheers which encouraged the noble lord to proceed, came chiefly from the Indian reformers who sat opposite him, but below the gangway. Nevertheless, his speech was a good one—written out with care—delivered—almost read—with animation—conceived in a liberal spirit, and pervaded by a tone of candour and moderation. Mr. Lowe answered him in a sharp, compact, apposite, and considered as a bit of special pleading, triumphant speech—but regarded as the reply of a statesman, very unsatisfactory. We will not attempt a criticism of each speaker. It seemed to us that the India Company gained little, and the Government still less by the night’s discussion. On Friday, it was

rumoured that Mr. Macaulay was to lead off. There he was in his place, sure enough, at six o’clock, the hour at which the House met, after a four hours’ morning session—and there was also a goodly company to hear him. But Mr. Hume had moved the adjournment on the preceding night—and Mr. Hume was not disposed to give way. So as soon as the order of the day was read for resuming the discussion, up rose the hon. member for Montrose, and was instantly greeted with loud and general cries, “Macaulay, Macaulay.” Mr. Hume, however, is no chicken. He persisted in asserting his right—and as he spoke, in broken, unfinished, and endless sentences for about an hour and a half, and got into the very heart of the dinner hour, Mr. Macaulay’s enthusiastically expectant audience gradually melted down to a select few.

He rose, nevertheless, as soon as Hume sat down, and he spoke for about an hour and a quarter in support of the Bill—or, at least, professedly so. But it was plain to his admirers that he was not the Macaulay of former days. It was, indeed, impossible for him to speak without charming the House with his illustrations, and instructing it by his historical reminiscences. But he did not fasten upon the mind of the House. He may have pleased the Ministers—but he shook no opponent, he decided no waverer. He had a sorry cause, and he failed in making it look respectable. Now and then he was well cheered—but it was for a splendid sentence rather than a just or profound sentiment. On the whole, the effect of his speech was like the greater part of the speech itself, episodical—and when he resumed his place, it was felt as if a pleasant interlude were over. Mr. Blackett followed, most ably, but, of course, under heavy disadvantage. The only man who effectually criticised and exposed the member for Edinburgh was Mr. Adderly, who was short, but nervous and direct. Mr. Herries, ex-president of the Board of Control, concluded the night’s debate by a long speech in favour of the measure which could not have been heard if it had been listened to, and certainly was not listened to if it might have been heard.

On Monday night the debate was continued with somewhat more interest than had yet attached to it. There was a better attendance, though still thin till after ten o’clock. Cobden spoke tellingly—Sir James Graham ably, but heavily—Bright crushingly, and with extraordinary animation. There was a muster for a division—but it came to naught. After a long defensive speech from Sir J. Hogg, Mr. Danby Seymour moved the adjournment of the debate, and we must wait, therefore, till Friday morning, until the fate of the measure can be publicly known.

EDINBURGH AND MANCHESTER ON INDIA.

STRIKINGLY significant of the necessity for delaying Indian legislation, is the contrariety of opinion on Indian subjects prevalent amongst the highest authorities. The advocates of postponement for the purposes of inquiry, are sometimes charged with the affectation of ignorance—sometimes taunted with unaffected and even gross ignorance in presuming to have an opinion on the subject at all. This is a very pretty difference, to set out with—but it is nothing to the diversity in detail which obtains in Parliament and at the India House. Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Hogg, representing respectively the Crown and Company, and—as we are told—Lord Dalhousie, who may be taken to represent both, insist on immediate legislation, notwithstanding their high satisfaction with the working of the system it is proposed to supersede. Sir H. Maddocks, an old Indian civilian, would have preferred postponement—but seeing the Bill actually on the table, will vote for its second reading, and endeavour to amend it in committee. Col. Sykes, a Director, portrays the people of India as advancing in numbers and prosperity even beyond the parallel of this country, and is consistently indignant at the proposition to reconstruct the government;—while Mr. Hume, with a theory and a straightforwardness all his own, contends that nothing is needed for the perfection of Indian rule but to make the proprietors a real governing body. There is a broad distinction, however, between the supporters and opponents of the Ministerial measure, which may be typified by the names placed at the head of

this article. In the speeches of Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Bright, we read a summary of all that has been said—and, generally, well said—during three nights of the pending debate.

The former is chiefly remarkable for its enormous admissions, unworthy artifices, and egregiously inconclusive reasoning. It had been repeatedly objected to the system of “double government”—first, that it is based on a corrupt constituency; secondly, that it eludes responsibility to imperial power; and thirdly, that it has created a social as well as a political despotism in India. Mr. Macaulay is brought down to the House where he is so seldom seen, and has but once before been heard since his re-election, with the evidences of feeble health on his countenance and in his manner,—he is brought down to give the aid of his personal knowledge and high reputation against the party who make these allegations. Yet, before he has spoken ten minutes, we find him depicting “India-house politics” with the freedom and vigour of the pen that has pictured on pages more enduring than marble tablets, the interior of “the great house at the corner of Lincoln’s-inn-fields,” where Pelham ruled by corrupting:—

“We all know something about India-house politics. A man must have led a very secluded life indeed who has not come across a canvass for a seat in the direction [a laugh]. I think that many men would find it very difficult to state whether the people of Mysore or of the Nizam’s territory are Mahomedans or Hindoos, or to explain the difference between the Ryotwar and Zemindary settlements, who, nevertheless, would take exceeding interest in the question who will be the person next elected director [hear, hear]. If not stockholders ourselves, at all events we may be asked to speak to another gentleman to ask him to speak to a lady to ask her to speak to a proprietor to secure the promise of his vote, if not for this or the next time, at least for the time after [laughter, and hear, hear]. When a director is elected—the having solicited us for our ‘vote and interest’ during his canvass—we begin to solicit him for writings. Some of us he obliges and some he disobeys; but it is on account of these circumstances that we all know something of the home government—we all watch its operation, and therefore the proposed change excites a strong feeling, and has given rise to a controversy which really seems to me to be altogether disproportionate to the magnitude of the subject [hear, hear].”

That is but admission number one. A little further down the column we find him saying:—

“I hear one hon. gentleman say that the Board of Control really governs India; while another says that that is not so, but that the Board of Directors are the governors of that empire. Now, I conceive it to be very incorrect to say that either the Board of Control or the Board of Directors really exercises the chief authority in this respect. India is, and must be, governed in India [hear, hear]. That is a fundamental law which we did not make, which we cannot alter, and to which we should do our best to conform our legislation [hear, hear]. . . . The whole history of the Indian Government is full of instances to this effect; but, from my own experience, I think I can illustrate this proposition in the clearest manner, for when I had a part in the Government of India I can venture to say that every day important measures were taken by the Government—indeed, every measure of which history will hereafter make mention was taken without any authority whatever from the Home Government [hear]. I believe that almost every one of those measures or acts was regarded with disapprobation at home; yet not one of them was rescinded or annulled, but every one of them was suffered to stand, the language of the home authorities generally being such as this—‘You have done wrong, but what you have done is done.’”

It is scarcely in the power of Mr. Macaulay’s copious and vivid diction, to give a more express confirmation than this to the second of the three allegations mentioned above. If Calcutta is responsible neither to Leadenhall-street nor Cannon-row, it is not to be supposed that the power resident in those localities will be more than nominally amenable to the House of Commons.—But still more explicit and striking is the orator’s testimony to the arbitrariness of the Company’s rule in the Presidencies. “The difference between a good collector and a bad collector,” he says, “makes all the difference between a happy district and an unhappy district”—by which last indefinite term, a province as large as Ulster, and containing a million of inhabitants, may be understood. Upon the authority of one who has looked upon the scenes he describes—and who describes so vividly that we too seem to look upon that of which we hear; to stand amidst the living originals of the contrasted pictures he lays side by side—we shall henceforth believe that the youth whose appointment to an Indian writership is purchased by the huckstering of votes in Bloomsbury or Belgravia, may carry either abject wretchedness or comparative ease to hundreds of thousands of our dusky fellow-subjects.

So much for the admissions of Mr. Macaulay’s speech. They are as honourable to his candour as they are damaging to his cause. We regret, therefore, the more that he should have descended

to the artifice of putting upon one of the current phrases of the controversy a meaning it does not bear. By the "double government" is always intended the existence of two separate bodies in London, jointly invested with the prerogatives of rule in India. Mr. Macaulay insists that the "double government" is an indispensable necessity—and triumphantly points to the expanse of ocean between London and Calcutta, the inevitable lapse of time between the despatch and the receipt of orders, the rapid mutation of events even in Europe—more rapid than the transmission of intelligence. The reply is so obvious, that we wonder its anticipation did not check the fervid flow of oratory that seems to sparkle as it rolls.

The argumentative portion of Mr. Macaulay's speech relates exclusively to the competition for appointments in the civil service, provided for by the Bill. The appointments to be thus filled up bear the proportion to the whole, it seems, of only one to fourteen—nevertheless, it is on this single feature of the measure, its eloquent apology is based; and to an eccentricity of Lord Ellenborough, the apologist is indebted for the most brilliant and effective passage of his harangue. It is a crotchet of the noble earl's—not entirely destitute of truth—that men of energy and integrity, even though deficient in polite learning, are preferable as Indian officials to finely educated gentlemen, wanting those qualities. Mr. Macaulay replies with a list of the eminent men who gave promise at school and college of their subsequent renown. Among the men thus enumerated is Warren Hastings. There may be many who had forgotten that Hastings was in the first class at Westminster School—but none who have read the review of his career to which the name of Macaulay is appended, will ever forget that he was the murderer of Nuncomar, the instigator of Elijah Imphey's judicial atrocities, the despoiler by torture of helpless princesses, and the pattern extortioner from peaceful peoples. Few who have read the companion essay, "Clive," will hesitate to prefer the illiterate shopboy and soldier—little scrupulous as was he in the gratification of his ambition or resentment—to the elegant correspondent with Dr. Johnson, the accomplished reprobate who indulged in the pleasures of Oriental literature in his intervals of leisure from research after Oriental treasures. How strangely forgetful was Macaulay of his own writings, in every man's hand, when he thus abused the fascinated ear of the senate!

In the speeches on the other side, we find an obviously right use of facts such as those admitted by Mr. Macaulay, and an obviously just rejoinder to the reply that they are of an exceptional character. If it be true, argues Mr. Bright, and the other hon. members who have displayed signal ability in supporting the amendment,—If it be true that the Home Government is nugatory, neither initiating nor preventing measures, tell us the probable use of a measure that confers upon this Home Government no new functions. If it be true that wars are commenced by some unknown power, residing nowhere, and embodied in no one, what is the security that hostilities will be less frequent, costly, and protracted, in time to come than in the time past? If it be true that your people are generally in a state of intense misery, and that your revenue does not increase proportionably to the population, while some of its sources are threatened with exhaustion, and your debt has increased twenty millions within as many years—why propose as a remedy nothing but academical competition for places, and an annual speech in Parliament? And if these things be not true—despite the multiplicity of witnesses to their truth—why refuse us time to ascertain the facts beyond dispute? To such demands, there is, and can be, no reply. And when it is sought to enforce them by appeals to the conscience, dignity, and benevolence of the British Parliament and people, it is vain to attempt to turn the edge of such appeals by the imputation of factious or commercial motives. The spirit of party never did a worse wrong and indignity than when, in one week, it reduced the acute and energetic intellect of a Robert Lowe to the special pleading of Sir Charles Wood's secretary,—and stooped the brilliant genius of Macaulay to a task which the voice of his own contemporary fame forbade him to attempt. The commercial spirit of England is a more healthful and hopeful one than that of its statesmanship

or literature, if it be indeed that spirit which inspired the impressive appeals of Messrs. Cobden and Bright against the bequeathment to posterity of that perilous legacy—crime unexpiated and opportunity abused.

SELF-SUPPORTING EDUCATION.

"A volume might be written to show the mischief that has arisen, and the number of persons who have been pauperized by charity."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"There is one sum to which I am particularly desirous of calling the attention of the House—I allude to the item of £413,000 derived from school-pence. I have no doubt the sum here given is below the actual amount, and that we should not err in excess if we were to set down £500,000, or half a million, as the sum actually contributed in school pence. Now, recollecting that, half a century ago, there were none but Sunday-schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory. That the people of this country, and, above all, the working and poorer classes, should contribute half a million a-year to defray the expense of the instruction of their children, the House cannot fail to consider as a most gratifying circumstance."—*Lord John Russell*.

WHEN we speak of the education of the *people* by State aid it is of great importance to understand clearly what is meant by the phrase. In the first place it does not include the upper and middle classes. They would resent the proposal for Government aid and inspection. Their education is strictly left to the ordinary law of supply and demand. The abundant variety of institutions, public and private, to suit the diverse tastes and means of these classes, proves that thus far the self-supporting principle is entirely successful. Secondly, it does not include paupers; towards whom the State stands in the relation of parent, and consequently discharges that important parental duty—the provision of the means of education. The third exception is one of still more consequence—viz. the children of what are termed the "dangerous classes" of society, whose condition furnishes State educationists with one of their most specious arguments. In this particular case external agency for promoting education is, undoubtedly, the most needed. But it so happens that where the exigency is the greatest, the least is done. The criminal population baffles the theories of politicians, and almost paralyzes the practical schemes of philanthropists. "Fill the schools in order that you may empty the prisons" is a taking phrase, but it is nevertheless a maxim which no scheme, yet propounded, has been able to put into working. This important class, the Minutes of Council do not touch. Lord John Russell ignored them in his bill, and the government Inspectors are almost unanimous in the conclusion that they are to be reached only by means independent of the State, by police regulations, or by compulsion. The latter remedy is no doubt applicable to the case, but how it is to be employed puzzles the ingenuity of all the advocates of State interference.

The ground is thus greatly narrowed. When we speak of the education of the "people" of this country by means of Government aid and inspection, let it be understood that we refer only to that portion of the community which is supported by its own industry, without State interference. The working classes repudiate the position of paupers and dependents. To their own resources are they indebted for food, clothing, recreation, and religious instruction. In only one particular is it required that they shall surrender this position of honest independence—that of the education of their children. This duty we are told is beyond their means, and therefore it becomes the State to interfere and assume the paternal relationship. The inquiry, then, assumes this complexion:—Is it right or wise to exonerate a numerous class, able to discharge all other obligations, from one particular duty incident to their position? Can they do that for themselves which Government would do for them, or help them to do? And is there any evidence by which we may judge of their willingness and ability to do it?

1. Admitting *per se* the desirableness of self-supporting education, it is to be observed that the interference of Government prevents its realization. To whatever extent the State undertakes the task, by so much will the principle of self-reliance be weakened. Just as ecclesiastical endowments are the greatest obstacles to the expansion of religious voluntaryism, so educational endowments are a bounty upon the neglect of parental duties. Consequently, the wider the range of Government meddling, the more disastrous the result upon the national character. Surely, if it be true, that the qualities rather than the condition of a people are the index of their advancement, it cannot be either right or wise to introduce, in respect to edu-

cation, that pauperizing spirit so justly condemned by the *Edinburgh Review* and all political economists, which, in every other direction, they are striving to extinguish. This point deserves anxious consideration, more especially when it is borne in mind that a complicated Government machinery once set in action cannot be easily stopped. For not only is it protected from assault by the defences which time and vested interests erect around it—examples of which may be seen in our State-church and University system—but it soon becomes a *necessity*. It not only supplants, but *destroys* the spirit of self-help. Grecian independence was overcome by Philip of Macedon, not by force of arms so much as by paralyzing the will of his opponents. The mischief, too, is reproductive—for does not the assumption of the parental duty in one instance weaken it in others?

2. Does the "overwhelming necessity" above adverted to exist? It has been abundantly shown that the means of education almost equal the requirements of the most exacting statistician, and it may be very reasonably inferred that the day-school accommodation having increased four-fold as compared with the population, any deficiency will speedily be supplied. If it be argued that it is the quality rather than the machinery of education which needs improvement, may we not draw the logical conclusion, that the same vital force which has accomplished the one may effect the other? Is it not already doing it? That beautiful process of self-adjustment, which is impossible under a Government system, is ever in beneficial operation. The standard of middle-class education rises with middle-class enlightenment, but the standard of education for the aristocracy does not follow the same law, because it is stereotyped in endowed monastic institutions. As our industrial population increases in intelligence, not only are schools multiplied, but a superior class of teaching spring up. Normal schools meet the want of the day, and they are becoming more efficient and comprehensive in their curriculum of education. Then, it happens that the circumstances of the class, which Government is so anxious to treat as paupers, are gradually improving. Working men are gaining upon their masters in the race of independence. How often do we hear of successful strikes in France, Prussia, and Austria? The greater the ability of our labouring population to pay for the education of the people, the less likely are they to be called upon; for one of the cardinal features of the Government scheme, as propounded by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, is the reduction of school fees! But can the working classes pay for the education of their children? Let us hear Mr. Baines on this point:—

"When we look at the amount expended by the working classes of the United Kingdom in spirits, beer, and tobacco, as calculated by the late Mr. G. R. Porter, Secretary of the Board of Trade, viz., £57,063,230, which is at the rate of more than £1 per head on every adult man and woman in the United Kingdom, how is it possible to sustain the plea of poverty? The school-fee for a child, at 2d. per week for forty-eight weeks, is only 8s. a year. In the present day, when Free-trade and emigration have so greatly improved the wages of labour and the comforts which they will command, there is not the slightest pretence for saying that the working classes need a greater amount of help than they are now receiving, towards the education of their children. On the contrary, the working classes ought to be encouraged to make larger payments for an object so dear to every affectionate heart."

The fact here mentioned is very suggestive. The State undertakes the duty of the parent because he is supposed to neglect it, and to spend the means amply sufficient for the object in needless self-indulgence or vice. Indirectly, therefore, Government *encourages* a neglect of parental duties and the practice of degrading habits. That is—the same act by which it strives to make the child a good citizen, helps to make the parent a bad one. Ingenious theorists, who in their wisdom can bring about such results! How vulgar the working of those natural laws which stand between their finely-woven schemes and the desired result!

3. Is there any evidence of the willingness and ability of our working population to provide education for their children? There is the "great fact" mentioned by Lord John Russell, that half a million of money is annually contributed by them in support of public schools. Mr. Norris, one of the Government Inspectors, states that "out of a population of 225,000 people in one large northern district, more than four per cent. are attending adventure [i. e. private] schools, and paying, on an average,

a weekly fee of sixpence each." The great majority of the poor of that district actually prefer to pay the fee of sixpence a week in a private school, to twopence a week for the education of their children in a charity school.

"If this proportion," continues the inspector, "be supposed to hold good for the entire population of Great Britain, it would appear that the *poorer classes of this country are paying more than a million a year for the support of adventure schools*. So far from high fees emptying a school, I have found that the most expensive are the most popular, and the better the schools become, the more they approximate towards a self-supporting character." He then speaks of more than twenty schools in towns under his inspection, which have now raised their fees to 4d. or 6d., and of seventeen country schools in which farmers pay from 5s. to 10s. per quarter, and labourers about 2d. per week, all which are nearly self-supporting."

That the neglect of education by the working classes results from other causes than the ability to pay is evident from the fact that in the poorer, or agricultural districts, the proportion of day scholars to the population is considerably *higher* than in the more prosperous, or manufacturing districts. For example:—In the Eastern Division, including Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the proportion is 1 to 8.12; in the "North Western Division," including Cheshire and Lancashire, 1 to 9.20; and in London, 1 to 9.27. It is easy to see that the main causes of this disparity are the greater value of labour, and the increased proportion of the working classes to the rest of the population in the manufacturing districts and London. With the exception of Wales, our wealthy metropolis stands at the bottom of the scale, though Lord John Russell was very emphatic in explaining that London was not to be brought within the operation of his Bill. Respecting the Welsh district, in which the proportion of day scholars to the population is only 1 in 11.70, Mr. Jones, the inspector, says:—"I am confirmed in my opinion, that the working classes can afford to pay their quota for the instruction of their children;" and again:—"Except in cases of sickness or severe calamity, there is always the possibility of a labouring man paying weekly 1d. or even 2d. to educate each child." And this is the poorest district in the kingdom!

The general drift of the evidence of the Inspectors in populous districts is, as Mr. Reed abundantly shows,* to prove that the poor willingly pay higher fees for superior education in private schools; and that public schools gain children not as they lower, but as they raise their prices. As to agricultural districts, where wages are lower, and therefore, according to Mr. Gladstone and others, State help is requisite, similar evidence may be produced. The remarkable success of the King's Somborne School, a self-supporting rural school, is too well known to need description. Already, about a dozen country schools have been founded on this excellent model; and Mr. Brookfield, the inspector, says, "There is no reason why every parish in the kingdom should not present a similar nucleus of moral improvement and cultivated intelligence." It may be further remarked, that in schools not open to Government inspection, such as those connected with the Congregational Board, the self-supporting principle is universally acted upon. But all these varied exhibitions of self-reliance—of sturdy Saxon independence—Government, in their Bill and their Minutes disown, and, perhaps, without wishing it, would effectually suppress.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGES BILL has now passed the House of Lords, and only awaits the royal assent to become law. It comes into operation next month, in anticipation of which event, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued orders for a measurement of all the leading thoroughfares and principal streets in London. The results will be embodied in tables for the use of the public, as well as for cabdrivers, and the police at the stands. Several cabmen have given up their licenses, and the applicants for new licenses are said to be of superior character. Great care is taken in granting the new licenses, and five hundred applications from old drivers, conductors, &c., have been refused.

THE MILITIA have recently undergone training throughout the kingdom, and some regiments have already completed their exercises for the season. The accounts of the progress and the behaviour of the men are all favourable. Where the Inspecting Officer has examined them he has invariably complimented them on their efficiency—in some cases, in very strong terms. Colonel Stoye declared that he had seen regiments of the line march less steadily at Dublin than the Rutland Militia.

* "Inspectors Inspected." By Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., of Norwich. London: J. Snow.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Fitzroy's Hackney Carriages Act comes into operation on the 10th of July. It provides that no license shall be granted without a certificate from the Commissioners of Police, that the carriage is fit. It empowers the Commissioners to inspect carriages whenever they deem it necessary, and enacts that penalties shall be inflicted for using carriages unfit for public use. It regulates and lowers fares in general, and abolishes back fares. It institutes a simple and easy method of ascertaining the proper fare in most cases, and provides for the settlement of disputes as to distances. It establishes a check on the driver by requiring him to deliver (after the fashion in Paris) a ticket to the hirer containing the number of the Stamp-office plate affixed on his carriage. It contains regulations as to the number of persons, the quantity of luggage, the disposition of property left in carriages, and the enforcement of good order at the stands. It orders that lamps shall be placed in stage carriages after dark, and that no bills or notices shall be placed outside such carriages in such a manner as to obstruct light or ventilation. It affixes penalties to the separate offences of taking more than the due fare, refusing to admit a specified number of persons, or quantity of luggage, refusing to drive to any place within the limits of the Act, refusing to drive at a reasonable and proper speed if required, and refusing or neglecting to give a ticket with the number of the Stamp-office plate on the carriage. It gives the hirer the power of compelling the driver to drive to the nearest metropolitan police-office in case of dispute, where the moot-point is to be settled.

There is an important provision in the new Act of Parliament respecting the examination of criminal prisoners. According to the ninth section, the Secretary of State, or any judge of one of the superior courts of common law, may issue a warrant for bringing up a prisoner, not in custody on civil process, to give evidence. Such a witness is to be dealt with in like manner, in all respects, as a prisoner required by any writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by any of her Majesty's superior courts of law, to be brought before such court to be examined as a witness in any cause or matter depending before such court, is now by law required to be dealt with.

The Act for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children, now in force, enables justices of the peace or magistrates at the police courts to sentence a person convicted of an aggravated assault upon a woman or a child under fourteen, to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, or to pay a fine not exceeding (together with costs) the sum of £20. Moreover, if the magistrate or magistrates so think fit, the offender may be bound to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for any period not exceeding six calendar months from the expiration of such sentence, and such conviction will be a bar to all future proceedings, civil or criminal, for or in respect of the assault.

THE BRITISH FLEET.—Admiral Corry's squadron entered Portsmouth on Tuesday. There is now assembled at that port the most powerful fleet of steamers of war the world can produce, among them nine sail of the line (sailors and steamers), and eight first-class frigates, as the following enumeration of their character will show:—

| Name. | Guns. | Horse-power. | Class. |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Duke of Wellington | 131 | 780 | Screw three-decker. |
| Neptune | 120 | — | Sailing three-decker. |
| Agamemnon | 91 | 600 | Screw two-decker. |
| Prince Regent | 90 | — | Sailing two-decker. |
| London | 90 | — | Sailing two-decker. |
| Impérieuse | 60 | 360 | Screw frigate. |
| Blenheim | 60 | 450 | Screw two-decker. |
| Ajax | 60 | 450 | Screw two-decker. |
| Hogue | 60 | 450 | Screw two-decker. |
| Edinburgh | 58 | 450 | Screw two-decker. |
| Arrogant | 47 | 360 | Screw frigate. |
| Amphion | 34 | 300 | Screw frigate. |
| Sidon | 22 | 560 | Paddle frigate. |
| Highflyer | 31 | 250 | Screw frigate. |
| Odin | 16 | 560 | Paddle frigate. |
| Encounter | 14 | 360 | Screw corvette. |
| Vesuvius | 6 | 280 | Paddle sloop. |
| Banshee | 2 | 350 | Paddle express boat. |

In the French ports a fleet is being fitted, destined, it is said, to act in union with Admiral Corry's squadron.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER occurred on board the "London," a 90-gun ship, one of Admiral Corry's squadron, returning from Lisbon to Portsmouth. The squadron was at the time three days from Lisbon, and there being a calm, the steamers were ordered to take the sailing vessels in tow. The "London" was taken in tow by the "Impérieuse," 50-gun screw-frigate; the tow-rope from the latter being fastened to the "London's" chain messenger, which was attached to a ring-bolt on the lower deck. It would appear that the chain messenger was not well secured to the "bits;" and a sudden strain occurring, the whole force of it was concentrated on the ring-bolt, which gave way, and flew round with terrific violence, killing First Lieutenant Wellesley Pole Chapman, and six men. Nine others were hurt; one person's thigh, arms, and wrist, were broken, and he is not expected to survive.

A LAKE-BUILT VESSEL.—A ship has arrived at Liverpool, direct from the Canada Lakes—the first achievement of the kind. The "Cherokee" was built at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, took in her cargo at Toronto, and descended to Quebec. She was only twenty-five days from that city to Liverpool, outstripping in this voyage all competitors but one. It thus proved that a Lake-built vessel, with a light draught, can cross the Atlantic, which had before been doubted.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

The Turkish Government, in pacific and conciliatory terms, announced on the 15th inst. its irrevocable determination to reject the last proposal of Russia. The event would be known at Odessa on the following day, and at St. Petersburg on the 24th. The time for action has now arrived; but the *Times* doubts whether the operation of the Russian armies will be very rapid:—

It is highly probable that, if the Emperor seriously contemplates the possibility of a campaign in Turkey, he will not run any risk until the whole army is assembled and ready for the field. The wild nature of the country which would become the theatre of war, without towns or roads, or the resources of civilization to support war, renders these preparations more indispensable. At present there is reason to doubt, in spite of all that has been said of the Russian armies, whether they are in a condition to engage in immediate hostilities. The 5th *corps d'armée* is that which is already quartered in the closest proximity to the Turkish frontier, the 15th division being at Sebastopol, where it might be intended to embark for an expedition on the coast; the 14th division is encamped near Odessa; and the 13th on the frontiers of Bessarabia. These divisions consist of their full complement of 12,000 men each, besides a brigade of light cavalry and a suitable park of artillery. The light irregular (Cossack) cavalry had not reached Odessa on the 5th of June, though it was said to be on the road. The 6th *corps d'armée* is to the north of Moldavia, and the 4th has not yet altogether withdrawn from Poland, according to our last information; certainly the statement of the continental journals that the 4th corps was now ready to cross the Pruth must be a mistake, for it does not march in the van of the army. But, in fact, the concentration which would precede the opening of a campaign has not yet been completed. At the same time, the greatest activity is displayed by Prince Menschikoff and Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian commanders on the spot, and every day brings them nearer to the moment at which they may act. The repeated delays with which the Russian Government has chosen to indulge its antagonist are therefore liable to be construed in two opposite ways. This apparent hesitation may proceed from reluctance to drive matters to extremities, and from a secret conviction that war without a cause against a feeble Power is an outrage to Europe, or that diplomacy may still obtain more than intimidation. But another interpretation may be put upon this course of proceeding; and, as preparations for war are going on all the time, it is not impossible that these intervals may be calculated to gain time for the necessary movements of the armies. At any rate, no distinctly favourable inference can be drawn from the mere fact of delay, because, unless the military preparations are suspended, Russia will be more formidable at the end of another month than she is now, unless she wait until the season is too far advanced for her to act at all.

The following is the text of the important firman, issued on the 7th, guaranteeing the rights, privileges, and immunities of all subjects within the Sultan's dominions not belonging to the faith of Islam:—

Imperial Firman, signed autographically, and delivered to the Greek Patriarch, June 7, 1853:

Let the resolutions contained in this my imperial ordinance be perpetually and faithfully executed, and let all men abstain from and guard against their violation.

Chiefest honour of the nation of the Messiah, support and strengthen of the people of Jesus, Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, may God preserve to thee thy rank! Upon receiving my imperial ordinance understand this which now follows.

The Supreme Being, the only Dispenser of celestial benefits, having in his sovereignty deigned to place me on the imperial, glorious, and powerful throne of the Caliphate, and having confided to my sovereign and equitable hands, as a sacred trust, so many provinces and towns, and innumerable classes of subjects of different races, it has been my care and solicitude, as it was my duty as Caliph and my high mission as a sovereign, to watch unceasingly, consecrating all my cares to surround my subjects with a complete protection, and to secure to them the enjoyment of the most perfect tranquillity in respect to their religion and their spiritual affairs without exception.

The favourable results of this course of conduct have been obvious, and it is an object of my imperial anxiety that any abuses which may have crept in little by little, and unperceived through negligence, may be thoroughly uprooted, so that they may never again be renewed.

The spiritual and special privileges granted by my illustrious ancestors to the clergy of my faithful Christian subjects of the Greek rite, and also confirmed and consolidated by me; the immunities and rights attributed to the churches and monasteries, with the lands and possessions annexed to them, and to all other religious establishments and places of that kind; the rights and immunities attributed to the priests and monks; in one word, all the privileges of the same nature which are mentioned in the berats of investiture, which of old have fixed the status of the patriarchs and clergy—all shall, after my imperial determination and solicitude, be for ever preserved inviolate.

To confirm and manifest anew my imperial determination on this subject, in such manner that no infraction may take place, while those who may act contrary thereto shall be the objects of my sovereign displeasure, I have issued a special imperial order, which has been brought to the knowledge of all the functionaries concerned, so that none can excuse himself, in case of neglect, by pleading ignorance of my will. And for the more full declaration and notification that the faithful and constant execution of this order is required by my sovereign will, the present firman has been published by my Sublime Porte.

When you, the patriarchs above-mentioned, shall have taken knowledge of these things, abstain from all contravention of the resolution just expressed, conform your conduct at all times to it, and if at any time any infraction of my resolution shall take place, you shall bring it to the knowledge of my Sublime Porte. Consider this, and put faith in my august seal. Given, &c.

A letter from Jassy, dated June 17, says:—A special courier from St. Petersburg passed through

this town on the 15th inst., on his way to Bucharest and Constantinople. After his departure the Russian Consul informed the Prince Ghika that unless the Porte accepted the *ultimatum*, the Russian General had orders to cross the Pruth and commence hostilities. He consequently desired the Hospodar to take the necessary measures for the victualling and the general comfort of the army. In the course of the last three days detachments of Russian troops have marched into Skuliani, near Jassy, in which place a corps of 40,000 men is to be concentrated. The Vienna *Presse*, however, says that insurmountable obstacles have been thrown in the way of the Russians by the overflowing of the Lower Danube and all other rivers in those parts. The plains are transformed into lakes, and the mouths of the rivers are so encumbered with sand that the commander of the flotilla has declared that the passage would be attended with the greatest dangers.

The preparations for war at Constantinople are vigorously pushed forward. The fleet is anchored at Buynkdere, near the point where the Black Sea and the Bosphorus meet. The greatest activity prevails in the fleet. Admiral Slade, who is contre-admiral, is an Englishman, and of course "every inch a sailor." He is making the most strenuous exertions to increase the efficiency of the Turkish fleet. Within a few days he has engaged in the service no less than thirty English officers, who co-operate with him in the work with much energy and enthusiasm. On the 1st of June, no less than 2,500 sailors were obtained from such merchant vessels as happened to be in the port of Constantinople alone. With the last English steamer (some say it was a French one) that arrived at Constantinople there came 12,000 rifles. By the next 50,000 more were expected.

The Turks are concentrating their force in Trebizond—on the southern shore of the Black Sea, and an important place in the route between Constantinople and the Georgian and Circassian countries. A perfect understanding is said to exist between the Turkish Government and the Caucasian people. Express messengers (Tatars they are termed), are constantly on the gallop between Constantinople, Georgia, and the Caucasus.

The following proves that Turkey, though with a comparatively empty exchequer, is not without resources:—"Mustapha Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the richest man in Turkey, has announced that the Government may count on the whole of his fortune in case of need. This example has been followed by nineteen other Pashas, all of them men of wealth. Mustapha Pasha was formerly Governor of the island of Candia, and so much was he esteemed by the Christian inhabitants of that island, that he was known among them by the name of 'Father.' The Christians of Candia alone have sent to the treasury the sum of three millions and a half of piastres—a voluntary subscription on their part. Similar subscriptions are pouring in from different parts of the empire."

Baron Bruck, the Austrian internuncio, who arrived on the 14th, was endeavouring to induce the Porte to make some concession to Russia. It is stated that he is simply instructed to pave the way to a reconciliation.

A Russian steamer had arrived, on the 13th, at Constantinople, with a letter from Count Nesselrode to the Porte. This document dwells on the loyalty and good faith of the Emperor, speaks of gratitude being due for past services, states that the Emperor had entirely approved the conduct of Prince Menschikoff, and requests the Porte to re-consider its decision. The letter ends by a menace of marching an army across the frontier, should not a favourable answer be given within eight days.

In the Black Sea there have been two acts of hostility. A Turkish vessel in the port of Odessa was pressed into the Russian service, and forced to convey a cargo of freight to Battoum. Not content with this violation they intended to detain the vessel for further use. The captain, however, sailed off, pursued and fired at by a Russian ship of war, but escaped. Another Turkish vessel was conveying troops to Trebizond, in the Black Sea: she was met by a Russian war steamer, who summoned the Turkish vessel to "lay to." The latter refused to obey the summons, and was instantly fired upon by the Russian. The officers of the Turkish vessel agreed that they should round to and fight the Russian. The soldiers were called to arms; the vessel was brought round, and headed for the enemy; and, with loud shouts of enthusiasm from the soldiers and crew, the Turkish steamer bore down upon the Russian. The latter, seeing that the Turks were determined to board her, suddenly put about, and steamed off.

A great injury to British commerce at this moment claims public attention. There are some hundreds of vessels in the Danube fast in the mud, many of them British, and all laden with corn. Owing to the deadly fever always rife at this season, their crews will doubtless perish by scores, and all this mischief has been directly inflicted on commerce by Russia, who, for her own purposes, is striving to block up or narrow the channel, to clear which, nevertheless, English and other ships pay a toll. On one occasion the master of an English ship accidentally fished up a bag of stones from the bar, showing that sins of commission as well as of omission are resorted to, in order to divert trade from the Turkish territory to Russian ports.

On the 16th instant a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State in Berlin to the Prussian embassies abroad, stating, that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin share the same opinions on the differences between Russia and Turkey; but, as they have not been asked for their mediation by Russia, they have had no occasion to interfere directly in this affair; Prussia, especially, has no occasion for expressing an opinion on the Turkish affair, as no diplomatic communications have been made to her on the pending

differences. The embassies are enjoined "to pay attention to the dangers consequent on precipitation on the part of either Russia or France."

The late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but for the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the highest point.

Letters from Paris state, that at an interview given by the Emperor to M. de Kisseloff, the Russian Minister, on Wednesday last, the Emperor is reported to have said, "Monsieur l'Amassador, tell your sovereign that I do not seek for war; but, if war begins, I shall not be the first to return the sword to the scabbard." This declaration, if true, leads to the inference, that the Emperor viewed Count Nesselrode's "circular" in an unfavourable light. Nevertheless, it is generally believed at Paris, that Russia will be allowed to invade the Danubian provinces as a step to negotiation, and that the decision of France was come to in consequence of the Emperor's dissatisfaction with the views of the English Government. The French Government has, it is said, sent an envoy to St. Petersburg to propose a congress, to assemble in any town to be named by the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose of finally settling the religious privileges of the Christian inhabitants of the Ottoman empire. The tone of the Paris press is much moderated. The *Constitutionnel* has been unusually pacific. The *Pays*, a warm supporter of the Government, looks on the Russian manifesto as having a pacific tendency. The *Débats* considers the name of "Nesselrode" attached to the state document, as a certain guarantee for the maintenance of peace. The *Bulletin de Paris* states:—

Russia will be called upon by the French Cabinet to declare her intentions openly; to say whether she is really for peace or war; if she is for peace, and will negotiate sincerely with that view, France will give her cooperation, and do everything in her power to obtain a solution honourable to all; if for war, France, although so conciliating, and so anxious to preserve peace, will accept war; but what she will insist upon is, an immediate decision either for peace or war.

Telegraph advices from St. Petersburg (without date, and extremely oracular), state that the Czar has held a grand reception at the Palace l'Ermitage. The ambassadors of France and England were present; they were the objects of the Czar's most particular attention. The occupation of the Danubian principalities is there considered as very probable, and it would seem that preparations are making for an object of still greater importance, as the whole of the squadron of the Black Sea has been armed for war.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Intelligence from New York comes down to the 15th. The opening of the New York Crystal Palace is fixed for the 15th of July. The President of the United States and the heads of the various departments are to take part in the opening ceremonies.

According to the correspondence published from Greytown, the last semblance of the authority of the Musquito King over that town has disappeared. The approval by the United States Government of the prompt action of the commander of the Cyane, which was also quietly acquiesced in by the British Consul, seems to have rather unexpectedly settled the territorial dispute between Nicaragua and the Mosquitos.

The Gavazzi excitement still continues at Montreal. On Sunday night, the 12th inst., a mob demolished all the windows of St. Stephen's church, situated in the suburbs. The liberal-minded and well-informed Roman Catholics of that city, deeply deprecating the recent outrages, held a meeting, at which they resolved not only to repair the damages, but to use every exertion to ferret out and bring to justice those who participated in the riots. Three more of those who were wounded at the time of the attack on Father Gavazzi in the church have died. The Padre was to return to Montreal on the 15th to conclude his lectures. On Sunday evening, the 12th inst., Father Gavazzi delivered his customary lecture to the Italians at the Stuyvesant Institute, in the presence of an immense audience, who testified their approval of his address by loud and repeated applause. He briefly reviewed the late riot in Canada, and passed a bitter invective against the Irish priesthood, who, he believed, excited the passions of the misguided men who attacked him. It is the intention of the Italians in New York to present a gold medal to the Scotch sergeant who so bravely defended the Padre.

Santa Anna had revived an old decree intended for the annoyance of United States travellers, and the Governor of Acapulco, General Alvarez, had issued a counter-proclamation, advising the people to pay no attention to the edict of Santa Anna. The new tariff of Santa Anna is said to be higher than that of 1845, and was expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Cotton goods are to pay six cents per yard.

The difficulties between Peru and Ecuador seem to grow more and more complicated with every attempt at negotiation. Should actual hostilities commence between the two nations, of which there is now every probability, sides will most likely be taken by, and a general war ensue between, the adjacent republics. Chili, in the meanwhile, is making rapid progress in the extension of her steam marine and facilities of internal communication.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The telegraphic despatch from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived on Monday, bringing intelligence from Calcutta to the 16th of May; Hong Kong, 6th of May; Sydney, 3rd of April; Melbourne, 6th of April; and King George's Sound, 18th of April.

There was no definite news from Rangoon, but it

was expected that either the treaty with the King of Ava would be signed at once, or that our troops would move on to Ava. The Governor-General is anxious to bring the war to a close.

There was no mail from Shanghai, and no intelligence about the insurrection in China. At Canton a French Commodore had seized two Englishmen, and forcibly conveyed them on board his ship, for walking near a French flag-staff on shore. An apparently well-informed correspondent of the *Daily News*, who thinks there can be no reasonable doubt as to the success of the revolution in China, says:—

The proclamation in favour of Christianity is, most probably, only a *ruse* on the part of *Mr. Heaven-and-Earth* [Tien-Teh] to prevent European interference on behalf of the existing Government; but it is by no means improbable that the heads of the association would like to strengthen their position by introducing Christianity, and so great is their influence, that if so inclined, they could probably make the entire population profess the creed *en masse*, though they might be restrained from doing so lest an influence should arise that might overcome their own. But Buddhism and all other idolatry, which they evidently connect inseparably with the Tartar dynasty, may be considered almost at an end in China.

In Australia things were proceeding prosperously. From the 1st of January to the 6th of April, 500,000 ounces (or about two millions sterling) of gold had been shipped; price of gold, £3 17s. 6d. per ounce. Preceding advices to the middle of March state, that the gold-fields of Sydney were comparatively deserted, partly owing to injudicious regulations regarding digging licenses, but chiefly in consequence of the superior attractions of the Ballarat diggings, and the discovery of the monster nuggets. Upwards of 120,000 diggers were said to be congregated in those districts of the province of Victoria, which neighbour on Ballarat and Mount Alexander.

In New Zealand it appears that "prodigious quantities" of gold had been simultaneously found in many parts of the north and middle islands—at Auckland and Canterbury especially, the yield was stated to be very considerable.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Spanish Government has sent General Prim on a mission to Constantinople.

The Nile has not been known to have fallen so low during the last thirty years as the present.

An India paper states that a sum of £20,000 has been granted for Church-building purposes in the Punjab.

Madeira has this year been revisited by the grape blight, and the wretched inhabitants have been reduced to a still lower abyss of misery.

Wisconsin has sent to the American Exhibition a hog weighing 1,109 lbs. It is now twenty months old. The owners expect to feed it up to 1,800 lbs.

A speedy and pacific settlement of Austrian difficulties with Switzerland, as well as the removal of the blockade of the Piedmontese territories, are expected.

Senor Bermudez de Castro has withdrawn from the Ministry of Finance in Spain, and is succeeded by Senor Pastor. Senor Calderon de la Barca is made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The funeral of M. Garibaldi, the late Papal Envoy, was celebrated with great pomp on Tuesday, in the cathedral of Notre Dame. Lord Cowley attended as chief mourner.

The Bishop of Ripon has been celebrating the rite of confirmation in some continental cities. In Hamburg he confirmed twenty-seven, in Hanover, ten, in Berlin, eight; and from Berlin he was to proceed to Dresden, there to confirm twenty-six persons.

The Hanoverian Cabinet has just sustained a serious defeat in the Second Chamber. Its proposition for modifying the constitution so as to satisfy the squirearchy, who threaten an appeal to the Frankfort Diet, has been rejected by 42 to 35 votes.

Some changes have been made in the French diplomatic service. M. de Maupas has been appointed Minister to Naples; his predecessor in that office, M. Adolphe Barrot, goes in the same capacity to Brussels; while the notorious M. His de Butenval has been made a Counsellor of the State.

The Pope having ordained that no Catholic female shall marry a Protestant who will not swear to have his children educated in the faith of the Church of Rome, the King of Prussia has issued a decree that any officer of his army marrying under a condition so degrading shall be held unworthy to serve the sovereign of an independent state, and dismissed the Prussian service.

There have been inundations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Isphahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan. At the former place 12,000 to 15,000 persons are said to have been killed, as the disaster occurred during the night, and the stench arising from the dead bodies was such as to produce an epidemic very much resembling the plague. In Teheran the cholera has diminished.

The French clergy are now throwing difficulties in the way of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Most of the priests refuse to pronounce the nuptial benediction on these unions unless where a formal engagement is taken to bring up the children in the Romish faith. They are no longer contented with the common compromise, according to which boys are educated in the father's, and girls in the mother's religion. Since 1830, they have never, till very recently made any move in this direction.

M. de Morny arrived in Paris on Tuesday evening, after an absence of several days. Ever since his return he has been at the Palace of St. Cloud with the Em-

peror. M. de Morny and M. Fould are the leaders of the Peace party. They strongly recommend to the Emperor not to do anything that can endanger a war. M. de Persigny and M. Droueyn de Lhuys, on the contrary, strongly recommend a firm adhesion to treaties, and a cordial co-operation with England in defence of the Sultan. Between these opposing influences Louis Napoleon hesitates, listens to all, and says little.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE has been to Vienna, and left Vienna on the 17th, on his way to Constantinople. He is said to be charged with definite instructions for the English Ambassador. His lordship and Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, likewise on his route to the Turkish capital, applied to Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Ambassador, for information as to whether they were likely to meet with any difficulties on their intended route from the Russian military authorities. Baron Meyendorff expressed his conviction that there was no probability of any such difficulties; but, as a matter of precaution, offered to the noble lord an open letter to any Russian authorities that might be met with, as a safeguard, which was thankfully accepted.

HOMEOPATHY IN FRANCE.—When Marshal St. Arnaud returned from the south of France restored to health by the treatment of a homeopathic doctor of Montpellier, he called the attention of the Emperor to the wonders of homeopathy, and so far succeeded in his advocacy of the system, that the provincial doctor was sent for to Paris, and the draft of a decree was actually drawn out, creating a homeopathic chair in the College of Physicians in Paris which was to have been filled by him. It appears, however, that the whole faculty, with Dr. Dubois at their head, waited upon the Emperor and declared that they would never admit an homeopathist into their fraternity. In the face of their unanimous threat to resign their seats the Emperor gave way, and the Montpellier professor has gone back to his country patients.

The New York State legislators have lately made an excursion to Niagara Falls. During the excursion a numerous party, including several of the legislative party, crossed over to the British side of the falls, attended by a band of music, and on the piazza of the Clifton-house jocosely declared the independence of the province, hoisted a striped handkerchief as a substitute for the republican flag, appointed a provisional Government, and annexed Upper Canada to the United States, the band playing Yankee Doodle, and the amused crowd of Canadians and Americans applauding this bloodless *coup de main*.

MORE ROMISH MIRACLES.—The official paper of Naples records another miracle; this time the image of the "Mother of God, the Holy Virgin," caused flames to issue from her chest. The whole affair is very gravely printed in the Government paper. Several miracles are exciting the attention of the Cardinal Vicar and the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome, amongst which is the supernatural exuding of blood from a picture of our Saviour, in a school established for girls by Princess Wolkonsky, in the Via del Moretto. Gendarmes have been stationed around the locality, and the usual precautions taken for procuring direct evidence of the fact.

FREE *versus* SLAVE LABOUR.—The *Alton* (Illinois) *Telegraph* reports the escape of slaves. "Slaves are running away from Missouri, at the present time, in battalions. Three belonging to Mr. R. Meek, of Weston, ran away on Wednesday of last week; two of whom were afterwards apprehended; they were making for the plains. Fifteen made a 'stampede' from Ray County the week before, and took the line of their march for Iowa. Several were captured in Grundy County, but the larger number made good their escape. It would be a glorious thing for Missouri if all her slaves should take it into their heads to run away. If she only knew it, they are one of the greatest drawbacks to her advancement and prosperity." The *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks on the scarcity of labour in the South:—"We yesterday conversed with a Southern planter from the Northern part of Georgia, who has come on here to engage men to work on his plantation. He has commenced harvesting, and requires additional help; but the enhanced value of slaves since the abolition agitation places it beyond his ability to purchase a large supply, and white labour can be employed more economically than that of hired slaves."

DARING MODE OF ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon a respectably dressed young man went into a jeweller's shop in Marchmont-street, and while looking at some rings in a case, suddenly took a handful of snuff from his pocket, and threw it into the jeweller's face, running off with thirty-five of the rings. After a short chase he was captured, and now stands remanded at the Clerkenwell police court, and will be committed for trial. The rings appear to be missing.

IMMENSE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.—A Parliamentary return shows the consumption of tobacco, &c., in the last three years. In the year ended the 5th January, 1851, the quantity of tobacco, unmanufactured, manufactured, and cigars, and also snuff, entered for home consumption, was, 27,734,785lbs., and the duty paid thereon, £4,430,131 4s. 3d. In the next year the quantity was 28,062,841lbs., and the duty, £4,485,747 18s. 8d., whilst in the year ended the 5th January last, the quantity was, 28,558,753lbs., and the duty thereon £4,560,741 9s. 6d.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The young crops have suffered much in the north of Scotland for want of rain. The hay crop is very short in most districts, and in some a failure. Many acres of turnips have not sprung, and are now under a second sowing. Potatoes look well, and the barley briard is also good.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

Last Tuesday a public meeting was held, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to receive a statement from the Rev. Samuel R. Ward, as to the condition of the fugitive slaves in Canada, and their claims on public sympathy. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Mr. Ward addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said that the number of fugitive slaves in Canada was from 30,000 to 35,000, and they were principally scattered over the counties of Essex and Kent, owing partly to the cheapness of the land there, partly to favourable climate, and partly to the fact of the approximation of those counties to the South Western or slave States.

In the southern part of the county of Kent, a Mr King had purchased land from the Government, for the purpose of settling escaped negroes upon it; thus showing that the coloured race were as fully capable of working out and preparing the soil as any among the white population. Hatred and prejudice, however, ran so high against them, that a petition and a memorial were presented to the local Government against the occupation of land by these negroes. But that petition was gloriously unsuccessful. The settlement was made; it had existed now for four years; it contained about 120 families, or 500 individuals; and it was one of the most successful he ever saw in any country; upon it there was not a single drunkard, or a vendor of intoxicating drinks. On the settlement there was, also, a flourishing school, the different classes of which he had examined in geography, grammar, Latin; and, notwithstanding former prejudices, the white people had actually taken advantage of two things connected with the settlement. They attended the preaching of Mr. King, where the negroes worshipped; and, abandoning their own, sent their children to the negro schools [cheers]. In a town called Chatham, the whites, upon the average, were much lower in their moral status than were the black population. The best work-people in that town were allowed upon all hands to be the fugitive slaves.

Mr. Ward said that there was prejudice against the coloured population in Canada, but very different from that which prevailed in the United States. The law did not sanction it—for it was British law. Nor did religion—there was no "negro pew." The fugitives wished to be put into a position in which they could obtain work, and provide for themselves.

He believed that one of the most effective means for uprooting all the slavery feeling that existed was by developing the negro race to its utmost extent [hear, hear]; and, when once that was effected, he would defy any one to distinguish between a British freeman and a fugitive slave. It was not well to make a vain-glorious boast, but they were daily working the thing out, and that work would tell for itself at no distant day [cheers]. But for this purpose they required immediate aid, and he had had the temerity to promise to raise £1,000 in England. Indeed, to the British people was committed a very large proportion of the negro race. How many of that race were labouring for the welfare of Great Britain in the West Indies and in Canada! What did the Almighty mean by this, but that sympathies should be awakened in the minds of the British people, and be practically realized for the future welfare of the oppressed and the down trodden [loud applause].

The Rev. Mr. Gribble, of St. Paul's, East Smithfield, proposed:—

That, having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the fugitive slaves on their arrival in Canada, after effecting their escape from the United States, and feeling that, under such circumstances, they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that, for the carrying out of the same, the following gentlemen be nominated a committee:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman; George William Alexander, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. James Sherman and Samuel Norman Fisher, Esq., Honorary Secretaries; and Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., G. F. White, Esq., Rev. T. James, Rev. T. Binney, Esq., Rev. G. Smith, Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M.; James Spicer, Esq., Robert Forster, Esq., E. N. Fowler, Esq., Joseph Soul, Esq., L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., W. Jones, Esq., J. T. Tyler, Esq.

The Rev. T. James spoke of Mr. Ward's high character, which was well known throughout Canada; and the Rev. J. Sherman stated that, through his extreme liberality, Mr. Ward had almost lost sight, amid pleading for other religious or charitable institutions, of the especial claims of his own, and he had deferred bringing them before the public until the present occasion.

Mr. Ward then said, that although a fugitive slave required assistance during a period of not more than from three to six days, yet that they were escaping all along a frontier of some 700 miles in length, and that the number who so effected their escape was averaged at 3,000 a year—about ten a day [hear, hear]. Although, therefore, but little assistance was needed for one, yet, in the aggregate number, they required a considerable amount of help.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

On the preceding day a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of promoting the cause of negro education, by rendering assistance to the Berkeley College, at Bermuda, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. Among the gentlemen present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. Charles Howard, the Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Hon. Captain Denman. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved a resolution to the effect, that, in the present condition of the negro races, it was desirable to provide them with means of procuring a liberal education.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton (Sam Slick), in seconding the resolution, said that the project, to be successfully carried out, required the co-operation of the American people, and he thought they should proceed in a manner so as not to excite their prejudices and incur their hostility. He deprecated strongly any interference with their domestic institutions, and as a common-sense man he objected to the term col-

lege, considering that academy would be the more appropriate to the class of persons who were to benefit by it. He believed that the project would succeed if carried out judiciously. The Hon. gentleman's remarks were but coldly received by the meeting.

The Hon. Charles Howard moved a resolution approving of Bermuda as the most eligible spot, on account of its salubrity, for the establishment of the college, which was seconded by the Rev. S. R. Ward, the coloured minister from Canada, who, in allusion to the observations of Mr. Justice Halliburton, vindicated the sympathy that had been expressed for the slave, and did not consider that any respect was due to American prejudices in favour of the "domestic institutions" by which slavery was perpetuated [cheers].

Law and Polit.

ANOTHER POPISH WILL CASE.—On Wednesday, the 22nd instant, a case was heard before Sir John Dodson at the Prerogative Court. It was a business of proving, in solemn form, the last will and testament of the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Newburgh, and was promoted by the Rev. Thomas Sing, a Roman Catholic priest and the residuary legatee, against the Hon. Dorothy, Countess of Newburgh, the wife of Colonel Leslie and the sister of the deceased. The testator in this case was a bachelor, aged fifty-eight, and died after a few days' illness, leaving the Countess of Newburgh his only next of kin; yet on the 20th of December, 1837, he executed a testamentary paper leaving all his personal property (value £20,000) to Priest Sing, with the exception of certain things constituted heirlooms. A paper, subsequently written, directed that £250 should be given to Priest Sing, named other legacies, and gave "the rest of his money to Stoneyhurst College." Sing claimed probate on the first paper only. Lady Newburgh contended that both papers constituted one will. Sir John Dodson gave judgment in favour of Sing's claim, and ordered the expenses to be paid out of the estate.

INSURANCE LAW.—The friends of a lady who died on the night of the day on which a first payment was made to the London and County Insurance Company, have just obtained the full amount of their claim, £1,500 and costs, in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas.

IMPUDENT ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, William Earl, a watchmaker, was convicted of having fraudulently attempted to obtain £50 from the North-Western Railway Company. Earl deposited a carpet-bag at the Leighton Buzzard station; subsequently he got it back, and returned the ticket that he had received; but as a train was not departing then, he asked a porter to give him back the ticket, as he would leave the bag; the porter was going to dinner, and in his haste gave Earl the ticket but did not take the bag, which the prisoner carried away by the next train. On the strength of the ticket, Earl demanded the bag from the Company; of course they had not got it; then he claimed £50, subsequently reducing the claim to £30, as the value of the tools contained in the bag. But his roguery was soon suspected, and ultimately it was fully established. Sentence, six months' imprisonment.

BEWARE OF "LAUNDRESS" AGENTS.—Hannah Pomfret has been remanded by the Marylebone magistrate on a charge of robbery of a novel kind. For some time she has obtained linen from families at the West-end by calling at the houses and stating that she had been sent by "the laundress." She carried on the system with great success; on the floor of the Police Court there were numbers of large bundles of linen, which had been found at her lodgings.

OVERCROWDED STEAMERS.—Richard Turner, master of the steamer "Citizen K," has been fined by the Westminster magistrate £10, and 2s. 6d. on each passenger in excess, for conveying more passengers in his boat than the number allowed by law. The offence was committed on Sunday evening. At Chelsea, Turner refused to receive all the people who wanted to get on board; but as he went onwards to Kew he took in sixty-three persons from other piers—the last fact upset the attempted defence, that the master could not prevent a great many passengers from rushing in at Chelsea.

MR. NELSON, A LITERARY MAN, selected a library for Mr. Attwood, who, in consideration of that and other literary services, promised Mr. Nelson a Government appointment, to be obtained "through Peel." Mr. Attwood not having done so, Mr. Nelson sued him for £800. Mr. Attwood, on oath, denied point-blank that he had promised patronage or contracted the debt. But the jury believed the evidence of Mr. Nelson, and awarded him £350.

"A FOOL AND HIS MONEY," &c.—Fresh from the diggings, Frank Eglyn Frank landed in London, lately; he had realized two thousand pounds. Among his jollifications in town he went to the Victoria Theatre, on Monday night week, having a hundred and nine sovereigns in his pockets. Afterwards he went to a public-house, and, while there, conversed about the diggings with a tall man, wearing a white hat. Suddenly the scene changes. Frank finds himself in the street, "recovering his senses;" his money is gone, and the white hat has disappeared. The police are making inquiries after the hat.

THE AGAPEMONE has again been before a law-court—a Mr. W. Walters having recently sued "My Lord" of the Agapemone, in the Bridgewater County Court, to recover certain articles of domestic use, carried to the Agapemone by the plaintiff on going there to reside, and not delivered to him again on his leaving, which, in the course of the trial, it appeared he did at 12 o'clock at night, on the 30th of April

last. The following is an extract from Mr. Walters's evidence:—

I became an inhabitant of the Agapemone in 1848, and remained there until the last day of April of the present year. I saw Mr. Prince most days; he was the head of the establishment, but gave his orders through the medium of others: I took meals sometimes with him; Mr. Prince never gave orders except in trifling matters; Mr. Thomas was the will of "my lord," and said, in giving orders, "You shall do so and so;" Mr. Prince was treated in the establishment as superior to man—as the Lord Jesus Christ, holding himself forth as such; and was called my Lord who died on the cross—the only Lord Jesus Christ, and was treated as such. Orders were given for "the Lord," and carriages or horses, &c., by Mr. Thomas or Mr. Starkey; he was first called "beloved," then "the head of the establishment," and subsequently "my lord." I constantly saw him, and addressed him as such; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Starkey were next to him in degree. I saw my goods at times in general use, and when I came away I left them behind, and sent a waggon for them; some were brought, others were left behind. I received letters on going to the Agapemone, whilst in treaty. They were written by Mr. Thomas, and have received some since I left—one of which says: "Why did you go away without thanking my lord for his love to you?" Another says, "God is going to make all the cottages one Agapemone."

The plaintiff, in reply to the judge, called him "beloved," but he begged that the honour might be spared. After some time an agreement was come to by the parties as follows; viz., "Plaintiff agreed to take judgment for the goods contained in his list without costs," and so the case terminated. Plaintiff still seemed to regard Mr. Prince with extreme reverence.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Queen held a drawing-room on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. It was attended by the distinguished strangers now in England, the corps diplomatique, and a great number of ladies. Her Majesty wore a train of white and gold brocaded moire, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold blonde. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold blonde to correspond with the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.—At a Court held on Friday, Prince Lucien Buonaparte was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, and had an audience of her Majesty.—On Friday, Prince Albert visited the camp at Chobham, stopped the night there, and returned on Saturday afternoon to Buckingham Palace. In the evening, the Queen, with her German visitors, went to the Italian Opera.—On Saturday evening, Prince Albert dined with the officers of the Grenadier regiment of Foot Guards, at the London Tavern.—A State ball is to be given by the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening next.

The Prince of Wales has been suffering under an attack of measles for some days past. Her Majesty has been unremitting in her maternal attention to the young prince, and, as a matter of precaution, has absented herself from all assemblies where a chance of contagion to other children might arise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, accompanied by the Princess Louisa, arrived in town on Monday afternoon from the Continent on a visit to the Queen. In the evening the whole royal party went to the French plays.

The Queen is to visit Hull. The preparations for her reception are to cost the people £3,000, dispensed by the town council.

A curiously-composed "dinner party" met at Sir William Molesworth's, on Saturday week. There were the Bishop of Oxford, the French Ambassador, and Mr. Delane (reputed editor of the *Times*); Mr. Cobden, M.P., and the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and others of the Ministerial party.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Henry Barkly, who has lately returned after a most successful career as Governor of British Guiana, will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Governor of Jamaica.—*Times*.

Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Patteson, and Mr. G. C. Lewis, are the commissioners for inquiring into the existing state of the corporation of the City of London.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated to an applicant on the subject, that any amount of stamps which any vendor may have on hand at the time when the new penny receipt stamp comes into operation, will be exchanged for the new stamp upon application to the stamp department at Somerset House.

The King and Queen of Hanover have been diligently visiting the various objects of interest in the metropolis. On Sunday, the Queen visited the village churchyard of Kew, and placed two garlands of *immortelles* upon the tomb of the Duke of Cambridge. On Thursday, the King held a diplomatic levee. They return home on the 4th proximo.

A HEAVY GALE blew at Portsmouth on Monday. A shore-boat, in which were Lieutenant Lambert and Mr. Muirhead, surgeon, of the "Edinburgh," foundered, and they, with two watermen, were drowned. Whilst striking lower yards on board her Majesty's ship "Amphion," a hook fell down and struck Captain Patey, fracturing his skull. He is not expected to live. Two men are similarly wounded.

THE "VALETTE" new paddle-wheel steamer, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will have an average speed of sixteen and a-half miles an hour.

Literature.

Eschylus Eumenides. The Greek Text, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory; an English Verse Translation; and an Introduction containing an Analysis of the Dissertations of C. O. Müller. By BERNARD DRAKE, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THIS is a really useful and scholarly edition of the most important of the dramas of *Æschylus*—the *Eumenides*. The Greek text adopted is generally that of Wellauer—differing, however, in some eighty places, in which the Editor has indulged conjectural emendation, or followed the suggestions of Hermann, Müller, Paley, Linwood, and other editors. The Notes are in English, brief yet full—showing a good knowledge of the commentators, united to an independent and acute critical judgment, and adapted to students who would read the play intelligently and thoroughly, without that too-much assistance which breeds only indolence and superficiality. The Introduction has two parts. The first contains an Analysis of the celebrated Dissertations of Müller—of which an excellent English translation appeared at Cambridge some fifteen years ago. This Analysis is minute and careful, and is sufficient for the purposes of most readers of the *Eumenides*. The second part is an examination, step by step, of Müller's second dissertation—the drift of which is well known to all who will care to read these remarks—on "the Political Relations of the *Eumenides*;" and it is contended, we think successfully, that he has adopted an erroneous theory respecting the *Areopagus*, and that Mr. Grote (vol. v. p. 495, note) has rightly estimated the real political object of *Æschylus* in this play—not to make a stand and to excite popular feeling against *Ephialtes* and his party, but, to conciliate those who resented the innovations they had carried, and to soften the hatred of opposite factions.

But Mr. Drake has had most room for the display of his high accomplishments as a scholar and literary man, in the English Verse translation which commences this volume. His own statement about it is simply, that he has rendered the Dialogues generally "without any material deviation from the construction and idioms of the original Greek;" but in the Choruses has been "compelled to allow himself a greater latitude," satisfied if he could express "the general scope and bearing" of passages which our *lyrical* metres will not permit to be translated word for word. We have long concluded that it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the spirit and action of a Greek tragedy in English metres; so that we mean no special condemnation of this attempt when we say, that it is often without the characteristic *Æschylean* marks, and wants the soul of the original. It is very elegant and truthful, nevertheless; and makes a poem which, by its beauty and finish, will really gratify those who know the difficulties of such a labour, while it attracts readers to whom the Greek must for ever remain unknown. We may safely leave the following Chorus to speak for itself:—

"Not in extremes can truth exist:
Approved by me hath never been
The Outlaw and the Formalist:
But God hath blessed the golden mean.

"Pride is the first-born child of Sin;
But Piety and self-control,
A heart well disciplined within,
Lead all men to the wished-for goal.

"Thou that aright wouldst guide thy feet,
Oh, worship Justice; never spurn,
With godless scorn, her altar-seat;
For Vengeance cometh in its turn,

"And certain doom the sinner waits:
Honour thy parents, and protect
The stranger that is in thy gates:
Be watchful, wise, and circumspect.

"Live virtuously without constraint;
Be just without the hope of need:
Come woe, thy spirit shall not faint;
Come weal, thou shalt be blest indeed.

"The wicked for awhile may glide
Athwart the quiet waves—anon
The storm-blast roaring far and wide
Whelms his frail bark—and it is gone:

"Then battling with the crested flood
He calls on Gods that will not save:—
Heaven laughs to see th' impetuous blood
Grow chill beneath the stifling wave;

"And all the wealth, by which his soul
To hedge herself made vain endeavour,
Is wreck'd on Justice' hidden shoal,
And, unregretted, sinks for ever."

History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. Volume Fifth. *The Reformation in England.* By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D. Translated by H. WHITE, Ph. D., and carefully revised by the Author. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. By J. H. M. D'AUBIGNE, D.D. Vol. 4. [Reformation in England, Vol. 1.] With 10 Portraits on Steel. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son.

ENGLAND and America have united to render to Dr. D'Aubigné the honours of a great and popular historian. In these countries his History of the Reformation has been circulated by hundreds of thousands; on the other hand, amongst the Protestants of the Continent, its fame has been comparatively slight and its diffusion insignificant. The enthusiasm of our countrymen about this work has always seemed to us somewhat extravagant and even undeserved; while the example of historical writing with which the public thus became familiarized, was likely to discourage sober and deep studies of history, and indeed, to endanger the existence of a well-defined line between true history and historico-poetical portraiture. But we are ourselves brought at last to join the general acclaim, and must greet the volume in which Dr. D'Aubigné has commenced the story of the Reformation in England with cordial admiration, approval, and gratitude. Our highest conception of a historical writer, we still feel, is by no means realized in Dr. D'Aubigné; but we find him, we think, more calm and self-possessed in spirit, more patient and pains-taking in research, and more successful in the penetration of facts and grasp of their involved principles, in the present portion of his work, than in even the best by which it has been preceded. And everybody knows how picturesquely and vividly, sometimes how brilliantly and impressively, and always how distinctly and with minute finish of detail, D'Aubigné writes:—so that if we say that all these features belong as fully as ever to his page, with something more than usual of chasteness and subdued feeling, we shall at once commend the book to the judgment, and stimulate the eager desire, of all the author's former readers.

Dr. D'Aubigné remarks that—"long and distant preparations are one of the distinctive characteristics of the English Reformation." Before the sixteenth century, the Church in England "had passed through two great phases: the first was that of its formation—the second that of its corruption. In its formation it was Oriento-apostolical. In its corruption it was successively national-papistical and royal-papistical. After these two degrees of decline came the last and great phasis of the Reformation." These sentences indicate the scope and contents of the work. The author commences with Christianity in Britain in the earliest times; traces its history through the shadowy days of the second and succeeding centuries, until in the sixth, Rome sought to reduce the independent island church to her control; follows the stream of piety and pure faith through the struggles, reactions, and thickening glooms of the following times, till Wickliffe appears; after which period the history is full and clear,—embodying all the personal facts and public events which directly relate to the revival of religion, or show how collateral influences assisted in producing the Reformation.

The chapters on Wickliffe owe much to the labours of our countryman, Dr. Vaughan; those on the effects of the publication of Erasmus's Testament in the Universities, bring out facts that have been too little estimated; those on Tyndale are full of reality and life and power; those on the birth and early growth of the Reformation in Cambridge are distinguished equally by minuteness and accuracy, and are amongst the most charming in the volume; those which relate to the King, the Court, Wolsey, the two divorcees, and the great conflicts and soul-stirring events which immediately preceded the Cardinal's death—with which the present volume closes—have all the thrilling interest and excitement which is generally attributed to romance, but which romance only simulates after gazing on times and stories like these.

Dr. D'Aubigné's authorities are those commonly made use of by former historians, with the addition—and a very valuable one it has been to him—of the volumes of State Papers published by

order of Government, and presented to him by three of our Home Secretaries successively. It is the mark of genius, that, using old materials it forms new and striking combinations, or traversing old scenes finds new points of view, or telling an old tale invests it with fresh and more expressive forms. And he who has done all this in these pages claims acknowledgment amongst the Christian writers of the day, as a gifted man and a serviceable friend to literature and religion.—We must, by a brief extract, justify the praise we have bestowed.

THE RECENTATION OF BILNEY.

“What will happen? was the general question. Will he give way? Shall we see him live or die? One day and two nights still remained; everything was tried to shake the Cambridge doctor. His friends crowded to his prison; he was overwhelmed with arguments and examples; but an inward struggle, far more terrible than those without, agitated the pious Bilney. ‘Whoever will save his soul shall lose it,’ Christ had said. That selfish love of his soul, which is found even in the advanced Christian,—that self, which after his conversion had not been absorbed, but overruled by the Spirit of God, gradually recovered strength in his heart, in the presence of disgrace and death. His friends who wished to save him, not understanding that the fallen Bilney would be Bilney no longer, conjured him with tears to have pity on himself; and by these means his firmness was overcome. The Bishop pressed him, and Bilney asked himself: ‘Can a young soldier like me know the rules of war better than an old soldier like Tonstall? Or can a poor silly sheep know his way to the fold better than the chief pastor in London?’ His friends quitted him neither night nor day, and entangled by their fatal affection, he believed at last that he had found a compromise which would set his conscience at rest. ‘I will preserve my life,’ he said, ‘to dedicate it to the Lord.’ This delusion had scarcely laid hold of his mind before his views were confused, his faith was veiled, the Holy Ghost departed from him, God gave him over to his carnal thoughts, and under the pretext of being useful to Jesus Christ for many years, Bilney disobeyed him at the present moment. Being led before the bishops on the morning of Saturday, the 7th of December, at nine o’clock, he fell . . . and whilst the false friends who had misled him hardly dared raise their eyes, the living church of Christ in England uttered a cry of anguish. ‘If ever you come into danger,’ said Latimer [in one of his sermons] ‘for God’s quarrel, I would advise you, above all things, to abjure all your friendships; leave not one unabjured. It is they that shall undo you, and not your enemies. It was his very friends that brought Bilney to it.’—On the following day, Bilney was placed at the head of a procession, and the fallen disciple, bareheaded, with a fagot on his shoulders, stood in front of Paul’s cross, while a priest from the pulpit exhorted him to repentance; after which he was led back to prison. What a solitude for the wretched man! At one time the cold darkness of his cell appeared to him as a burning fire; at another he fancied he heard accusing voices crying to him in the silence of the night. Death, the very enemy he had wished to avoid, fixed his icy glance upon him, and filled him with fear. He strove to escape from the horrible spectre, but in vain. Then the friends who had dragged him into this abyss, crowded round and endeavoured to console him; but if they gave utterance to any of Christ’s gentle promises, Bilney started back with affright, and shrank to the farthest part of the dungeon, with a cry ‘as though a man had run him through the heart with a sword.’ Having denied the word of God, he could no longer endure to hear it. The curse of the Apocalypse: *Ye mountains, hide me from the wrath of the Lamb!* was the only passage of Scripture in harmony with his soul. His mind wandered, the blood froze in his veins, he sank under his terrors; he lost all sense, and almost his life, and lay motionless in the arms of his astonished friends. ‘God,’ exclaimed those unhappy individuals who had caused his fall, ‘God, by a just judgment, delivers up to the tempests of their conscience all who deny his truth.’

We especially rejoice in Dr. D’Aubigné’s work as a vindication of the character of the English Reformation as “a religious transformation, which we must seek for in men of faith, and not, as is usually done, solely in the caprices of the prince, the ambition of the nobility, and the servility of the prelates.” We do not wish to see mere Protestant partizanship in history; but remembering several works which have appeared of late years—beginning with Professor Blunt’s perverse and Romanistic view of the matter, and including others, both of ecclesiastical and literary origin—we value a new and independent reading of our Reformation history by a foreigner, who is both a studious man of letters and an earnest Christian.

It will be seen by looking at the head of this notice, that two editions of this new volume are before us. The first, Messrs. Oliver and Boyd’s, forms the fifth volume of their *Library Edition*, printed in the most beautiful and perfect manner possible, and likely to be the permanent book in good libraries, private and public. The second copy is issued by Messrs. Blackie and Son—forming the fourth volume of their *Illustrated Edition*—of somewhat smaller type, but having for its special feature the introduction of portraits. These are finely engraved on steel, after Holbein, Titian, and rare prints; and include Henry VIII., Wickliffe, Wolsey, Francis I., Tyndale, Latimer, Clement VII., Catherine, Anne Boleyn, and Sir Thomas More. The translation is the same in both cases, there being an arrangement between

the publishers.—Subscribers to a complete edition of D’Aubigné will be guided in their present purchase by former choice; and amongst those who desire the present volume as the first of an independent work on the English Reformation, the merits of both these editions will secure general satisfaction, while admitting the exercise of differing preferences.

The Female Jesuit Abroad. By C. SEAGER, M.A. London: Partridge and Oakey.

THIS volume contains the further adventures of the young woman, whose singular residence in the family of the Rev. S. Luke was narrated in the book called “The Female Jesuit.” We said of that work, that it contained no evidence that Marie was connected with Jesuits, or was ever herself a sincere Catholic; and the present publication confirms our suspicion, that this strange being is only a bold and clever impostor, who, probably, pursues her career of imposture under the influence of some strongly morbid affection, such as medical history furnishes many instances of.—Mr. Seager is a Catholic gentleman, who encountered Marie abroad, received her into his family—this time as a persecuted convert from Protestantism—and benevolently supplied her needs, aided her projects, and shut his eyes on her transparent falsehoods and misdeeds, just as Mr. Luke had done before, when he believed her to be a convert from Romanism. Marie, however, overreached herself by sending letters to fictitious friends in England; some of which came into the hands of parties who knew her previous story, and Mr. Luke was thus enabled to find her out, and get her exposed to Mr. Seager, and punished with imprisonment.—Mr. Seager is very hearty in telling his tale,—quietly laughs at Protestant zeal for this precious convert, and submits to be laughed at for his own. He tells us Marie is now in a convent, and he charitably hopes is this time sincere. He and Mr. Luke seem to have knocked up a pleasant intimacy over the business; and, at any rate, have done a good stroke of book-making between them.

The People’s Service of Song. A Tune Book for the Pew. Pianoforte and Full Score Edition. The Harmonies revised by G. HOGARTH, Esq., and the whole Edited by Rev. JOHN CURWEN. London: Ward and Co.

SOMEHOW or other we lost sight of this book for some weeks past. It is a new *full score and pianoforte* edition of Mr. Curwen’s most admirable tune-book; with a preface full of valuable information and suggestive hints. Having already warmly commended the former issues, we need only add that this has a beautiful clear page, and is very cheap. If anybody succeeds in making Psalmody a “people’s service,” it will be Mr. Curwen; and if any book is emphatically a *people’s book*, it is this.

Manual Pereira; or, the Sovereign Rule of South Carolina: With Views of Southern Laws, Life, and Hospitality. By F. C. ADAMS. London: Clarke, Beaton, and Co., 148, Fleet-street.

THIS book comes usefully in aid of the impression produced by “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.” It contains revelations of iniquity, cruelty, and licentiousness, from which we may suppose Mrs. Stowe to have shrunk, and which surpass in flagrancy even some of the worst incidents she has recorded. The object of the writer is not directly to oppose slavery, but specially to exhibit the operation of some parts of the slave-law of the South, which are founded on domestic fears, sanction the foulest injustice, and generate disgusting crimes. Mr. Adams wrote this book at Charleston, South Carolina, amidst the scenes he describes, with every advantage of accurate and minute knowledge of the “institution,” which could be obtained by association with public affairs in that city, and by the position of editor of one of the leading Southern journals—the *Savannah Georgian*. We have been filled with indignation and amazement as we read of the complicated and heaped villainies which are here narrated, and of the half-beast, half-demon wretches who maintain, defend, and work out the system of slavery in the States. And we have been glad to find the author pointing to the only English sympathizer with the South—the *London Times*; of which he says, “With all due deference to the opinions of the *Times* on slavery and its attendants, we cannot forbear to say that a little more knowledge of its practical workings would serve a good purpose, and save the exhibition of its want.”

There is a law in South Carolina, which requires that all foreign seamen, being *coloured* men, who shall enter any port, either in vessels trading to such port or driven in by weather, shall be *seized* and *imprisoned* for the period during which their vessel may remain, or until they join themselves to another ship! In carrying out this law, the subjects of friendly nations are torn from the protection of their flag, in open day; are manacled and marched to the common jail, for the *offence* of being “bright,” or having colour! Every one whose hair, eyes, or finger nails are suspected of the most distant taint of “the property race” is a nigger in law, and is liable to this horrible treatment. The pretence is that it is necessary to protect the State against the discontents and

dangers likely to be excited, by the presence amongst their native slaves of *free* men of colour, subjects of other national powers.—In the year 1850—many of our readers will recollect the particulars, as published at the time—a Glasgow vessel was brought into Charleston in a sinking state, on her return from Jamaica, and was there discharged and broken up. One of her crew, a man of colour, and a Portuguese, was immediately placed in jail; and notwithstanding the efforts of the British consul,—who first sued for a *habeas corpus* in the courts of the State, and then appealed to the higher court, but was in each rejected,—the man was detained in prison, and at last sent to New York. This man’s name was Manuel Pereira. The notoriety obtained by his case arose from the fact that the vessel in which he sailed entered the port in distress, and that Carolinian slave-law hastened to punish his misfortune, and to revenge herself for the involuntary presence of a steward suspected of colour. Similar cases are of frequent occurrence; and the Government, so late as last year, manifested a dogged determination to maintain the system. Manuel Pereira’s case forms the main thread of Mr. Adams’s narrative, around which he collects other and not less startling facts, presenting them in a picture of Southern life, manners, and morals. It is written with vivacity and power;—is sure to be read, and deserves to be. It can hardly be placed in the hands of very young people, for it contains some objectionable allusions and coarse language: in all other respects it is an interesting book, and likely to assist the anti-slavery cause.

It is difficult to find a passage of the main story brief enough for extract, so we take an episode.

“He had heard much of T. Norman Gadsden, whose fame sounded for being the greatest negro-seller in the country, yet he had not seen him, though he had witnessed several negro-sales at other places. On looking over the papers after breakfast, his eye caught a flaming advertisement with “T. Norman Gadsden’s sale of Negroes” at the head. There were plantation negroes, coachmen, house servants, mechanics, children of all ages, with descriptions as various as the kinds. Below the rest, and set out with a glowing delineation, was a description of a remarkably fine young sempstress, very bright and very intelligent, sold for no fault. The notice should have added an *exception*, that the owner was going to *get married*.—He repaired to the place at the time designated, and found them selling an old plantation negro, dressed in ragged grey clothes, who, after a few bids, was knocked down for three hundred and fifty dollars. ‘We will give tip-top titles to everything we sell here to-day; and, gentlemen, we shall now offer you the prettiest wench in the town. She is too well known for me to say more,’ said the notorious auctioneer. A number of the first citizens were present, and among them the Captain recognised Colonel S—, who approached, and began to descend upon the sale of the woman. ‘It’s a confounded shame to sell that girl, and that fellow ought to be hung up,’ said he, meaning the owner; and upon this he commenced giving a history of the poor girl.—‘Where is she?’ said the auctioneer, ‘Bring her along! Lord! gentlemen, her very curls are enough to start a bid of fifteen hundred.’—‘Go it, Gadsden, you’re a trump!’ rejoined a number of voices. The poor girl moved to the stand, pale and trembling, as if she was stepping to the scaffold, and saw her executioners around her. She was very fair and beautiful—there was something even in her graceful motions that enlisted admiration. There she stood almost motionless for a few moments. ‘Gentlemen, I ought to charge you all sevenpence a sight for looking at her,’ said the auctioneer. She smiled at the remark, but it was the smile of pain.—‘Why don’t you sell the girl, and not be dogging her feelings in this manner?’ said Colonel S—. Bids continued in rapid succession, from eleven hundred up to thirteen hundred and forty. A well-known trader from New Orleans stood behind one of the city brokers, motioning him at every bid, and she was knocked down to him. . . . The history of that unfortunate beauty may be comprehended in a few words. Her mother was a fine Mulatto slave, with about a quarter Indian blood. She was the mistress of a celebrated gentleman in Charleston, who ranked among the *first* families, to whom she bore three beautiful children, the second of which is the one before us. Her father, although he could not acknowledge her, prised her highly, and unquestionably never intended that she should be considered a slave. Alice, for such was her name, felt the shame of her position. She knew her father, and was proud to descend upon his honour and rank, yet must either associate with negroes or *nobody*; for it would be the death of *caste* for a white woman, however mean, to associate with her. At the age of sixteen she became attached to a gentleman of high standing but moderate means, and lived with him as his mistress. Her father, whose death is well known, died suddenly away from home. On administering to his estate, it proved that, instead of being wealthy, as was supposed, he was insolvent; and the creditors insisting upon the children being sold, Alice was purchased by compromise with the administrator, and retained by her lord, under a mortgage, the interest and premium on which he had regularly paid for more than four years. Now that he was about to *get married*, the excuse of the mortgage was the best pretext in the world to *get rid of her!*!”

FISH FROM THE WELSH COAST.—The opening of the South Wales Railway has enabled the fishermen of Carmarthen and Swansea to send large quantities of fish to London, Birmingham, and other inland towns: formerly there was only a local market, and the catch was restricted in consequence.

THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES BILL.—The representatives of the various joint-stock banks, after considering the clauses which affect bankers in the proposed Registration of Assurances Bill, have resolved not to recommend any opposition to the measure.

Facts and Fancies.

Four deaths were caused in London the week before last, by want!

There will be twenty seven Saturdays in the half-year ending December 31, 1853.

We find from several country papers that dogs are being massacred in consequence of the alteration in the assessed taxes, which includes all the canine species in the impost.

A belle's face, in a bonnet of a score of years since, was like a rose at the bottom of a coal-scuttle. Now, it stands forth from her bonnet like that rose bursting from the bud.—*Gateshead Observer*.

There are in the New York custom-house seven hundred subordinates. For these places there are twenty-seven thousand applicants.

The band of the regiment of Horse Guards plays in Kensington Gardens from half-past four until half-past six o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. The performance takes place at the south-eastern point of the gardens, facing the ride, and almost immediately opposite the Princes-gate.

Notwithstanding the repeated failures, scores of enthusiasts in different parts of France, are incessantly labouring to solve the problem of aerial navigation.

Wisconsin sends to the "World's Fair" at New York, a white hog, weighing 1,109 lbs., and 9 feet 11 inches in length.

Such is the prevalence of adders at Chobham that several of the men and horses have been bitten, and two horses of the mounted patrol of the metropolitan police had to be destroyed, owing to the seriousness of their wounds.

Some one advertises in the *Times*, "part of the hair and whiskers of Edward IV. (undoubtedly) having been in the possession of the advertiser thirty years. Any description of property taken in exchange."

A profile-portrait of Alexander the Great, in the Fejervary Museum, Suffolk-street, has a most odd resemblance to that of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the hair of the conqueror of the world is arranged in his manner.—*Weekly News*.

If there be any truth in an assertion of the Dresden *Echo*, the prophecy of Meyerbeer, to the effect that Madame Lind Goldschmidt would again appear on the stage, is likely to be realized. The *Echo* says that Jenny is to take the heroine's part in Goldschmidt's (her husband) "Tochterlein" (Little Daughter).

We (*Gateshead Observer*) were told the other day, by a north-country silversmith, that never, during the long course of his experience, were his hands so full as at the present moment of orders for "testimonials;" and he attributed his increase of business in this line to the prosperity of the people.

One of the admirers of Richard Cœur de Lion attempts to portray him as a humourist, quoting the following anecdote—When the Pope Celestine wrote to remonstrate with him for keeping "his son," the Bishop of Beauvais, in prison, Richard returned for answer the bishop's coat of mail, with the text from the Vulgate, "See whether this be thy son's coat or no."

HOW TO SEND PLANTS BY POST.—If a small tuft of the plant with the earth on is wrapped in damp brown paper, and then enclosed within sheet lead, such as tea chests are lined with, it will travel securely for a week.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

Chief Justice Jervis said, the other day, that it was not actionable to say of a man personally, "You are a liar," or "You are a scoundrel," nor was it actionable to combine the epithets, and say, "You are a lying scoundrel;" but if said of an attorney in his professional character, those words would be actionable.

LONGEVITY.—On the 5th inst., William Hirst, a farm labourer, died at Micklefield, near Aerford, having attained the great age of 107 years. He followed his employment as a regular farm labourer until he was upwards of 90 years of age, and assisted to harvest at the advanced age of 100. He could read a newspaper without glasses, and his memory was unimpaired until within a very few weeks before his death.—*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

A PASSPORT EXAMINATION.—Mr. Brown, an American traveller, who has just written a graphic narrative of his travels in the East, gives an amusing account of the examination of his party at one of the offices of the Neapolitan Government. Turning to an Englishman present, the head officer said, "Your name, Signor?"—"Mine? My name is Norval; on the Grampian hills my father feeds his flocks, a frugal swain" — "Excuse, Signor, what did you say?"—"Smith, John Smith, if you like it better!"—"Ya bene, Signor; put that down: Giovanni Smiz; no, Seminit—Giovanni Seminit." A man with the tails of game-cocks in his hat put it down. "And your name, Signor?" turning to Mr. Brown: "Sir," said the latter, with a dash of honest pride in the thought that he was giving a name known in the remotest corners of the globe, "my name is Brown—John Brown, Americano, General in the Bobtail Militia."—"Grazia! Signor," said the officer, bowing even more profoundly than he had bowed to John Smith. "Put that down—Giovanni Brovvenni," "Brown," said the traveller, for he had no idea of having an honest name so barbarously Italianised. "Si, Signor, Bruven."—"No!" said the American sternly, "not Bruven—Brown, Sir."—"Si, Signor—Bruin."—"No, Sir! do you take me for bear, Sir? My name's Brown, Sir."—"Certo, Signor, Bruin!" And Bruin was written down, "and so," says Mr. Brown, "stands my name to this day in the official archives of Syracuse—Giovanni Bruin, or John Bear."

SINGULARITY OF THE RIGHT KIND.—John Foster, his biographer tells us, was remarkable for civility and kindness to small tradesmen and workpeople; he used to complain that women were generally underpaid, and would often give them more than they asked. He abhorred driving a bargain with poor persons. When sometimes shown small-wares brought to the door for sale, on being told the price, he would say, "Oh, give them a few pence more; see, there's a great deal of work here; it must have taken some time to make." And he would turn the article, whatever it might be,

in every direction, and find out all the little ingenuities or ornaments about it. With regard to persons serving in shops he was very considerate, and would insist on the impropriety of occasioning needless trouble to them in showing their goods, or sending small purchases to a distance. He has been known to go back to a shop and pay something more for what he thought had been sold too cheaply. "It isn't often we meet with persons that do that, sir," was the remark of a young woman on his turning back, and paying a shilling more for a lithograph which he had just bought.—*Life and Correspondence of John Foster*.

PROOF POSITIVE.—In Mr. Warburton's new memoir of the Earl of Peterborough, an amusing anecdote is told in illustration of the difference between the character of the Earl and the Duke of Marlborough. One day the former chanced to be mistaken by the mob for Marlborough, then in the height of unpopularity; they pursued him with ferocious threats, and such demonstrations of rage as showed that his danger was imminent. His self-possession never for a moment forsook him: he rejoiced in the savage cries that were intended for his enemy, although they pretended his own immediate peril. "Gentlemen," said he, "I have two means of convincing you that I am not the Duke of Marlborough; firstly, I have now only five guineas in my pocket, and, secondly, they are at your service." He then threw the gold among the people, and rode coolly away, followed by their deafening acclamations of applause.

HEALTHY BEDS are not generally understood in England. Formerly, a curtained box, half filled with musty mattresses, was the usual form, and quite as barbarous a custom it was as the air-tight wooden troughs and messes used to sleep in by the Chinese; and of which one, highly ornamented and polished, is described in "Observations on the Chinese Exhibition," as having come under the notice of the author, Lord Jocelyn. The Italians generally use iron bedsteads, and frequently expose the mattresses and feather-beds to the sun and air on the balconies, &c. The French use cotton for beds, because all animal substances are liable, without frequent cleansing and care, to propagate vermin. Feather-bed cleaners are well aware that feather beds become heavier, and swarm with animalcula, by being slept on, principally owing to the accumulated perspiration, which is also perceptible to other observers by a somewhat fusty smell in most bed-rooms before the windows have been opened. The custom of making the bed immediately on its becoming unoccupied is quite as objectionable as rolling up the mattress and bed-clothes, and hiding them in a corner, or in a sham piece of "gentle" furniture, as if a bed were an object to be ashamed of. From the sketch of the late Duke's study, his Grace evidently was not of that opinion. The best bed for children is a sacking, and a cotton or straw mattress, as used for soldiers.—*Hints on Health*.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY AND TABLE-MOVING.—The great table-moving question has at length forced itself on the attention of the Paris Academy of Science. Amongst the vast mass of letters and reports detailing experiments which have been sent to the academy, the presiding authorities have selected one by M. Seguin, senior, a distinguished *savant*, to be read at its last public sitting. The statements made in this document were of the most extraordinary kind, one of them being that a table, when acted on, was made to move to the notes of a piano. M. Arago was so astounded at them, and it must be added so incredulous with respect to them, that before he would allow the paper to be read he sent to M. Seguin to entreat him to reflect seriously on the responsibility he would incur in the presence of the scientific world in letting them go forth to the public under the sanction of his name. But M. Seguin, who, from being a stubborn sceptic, has become a devout believer in the tables, answered he was ready to endorse more than he had said, and so his paper was read. M. Arago, after the reading, intimated, in brief but somewhat vague terms, that his belief is that the movement of the tables is caused by muscular action. And he proceeded to say:—"What is most extraordinary and most difficult to explain in the phenomenon is the circumstance that with impulsion, so to speak, infinitely small, imprinted on the table with the fingers, we in time can communicate to it active movements (*des mouvements considérables*)." This, however, he alleged, is no novelty, as "Mr. Elliot, a watchmaker, relates, in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of some years ago, that two clocks having been hung to a wall a foot apart, one of which was going, the other standing, the latter after a while began going too, being set in motion by the imperceptible vibrations transmitted from the other through the solid body between them, and it even continued going after the first one had stopped."

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Hampstead, held on Wednesday, resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests praying for the purchase of Hampstead Heath on the part of the Crown, in order to secure it for public purposes.

SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. H. J. Stevenson, vicar of Hallow (three miles from Worcester), and examining chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, committed suicide on Thursday last, in a fit of nervous excitement, to which he has lately been subject. About one o'clock he rose from bed for the purpose, as he said, of taking a composing draught, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Stevenson heard something trickling on the floor, and supposing he was spilling the medicine, she got out of bed and went to him, when she was horrified to see that her husband was cutting his throat with a razor. She heard him say, "I don't know whether I can do it enough," and, though she had seized his arm, he managed so to turn the blade as to sever at once the jugular vein and carotid artery, and he fell on the floor a corpse. All was the work of an instant, and Mrs. Stevenson could do nothing more than cry for help, but when the family rushed to the room, they found the doors all locked. The key of the bedroom could not be found, and an agonizing suspense of nearly half an hour had to be endured while the village blacksmith was roused, who, on his arrival, forced open the door with a lever. The key was afterwards found in the deceased's slipper.

BIRTHS.
June 24, at Lymington, the wife of the Rev. ALFRED SHARPE, of a daughter.
June 26, at Glasgow, the wife of B. R. LETHAM, Esq., of a son, FITZGERALD, Esq., M.P., of a son.
June 27, at Angel-terrace, St. Peter's-street, Islington, the wife of Mr. S. M. PARTRIDGE, of Paternoster-row, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
May 18, at the Congregational Chapel, George Town, Demerara, by the father of the bride, the Rev. WILLIAM KENT, pastor of the recently-formed Congregational Church, at Ithaca, to SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of the Rev. JOSEPH KETLEY, pastor of the Congregational Church, George Town, Demerara.

June 21, at Bellbroughton, Worcestershire, by the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, M.A., E. ASHWORTH BRIGGS, Esq., of London, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of W. HARRIS, Esq., of Fairfield Court, in the same county.

June 22, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, Mr. GEORGE DUNCAN, of New London-street, to ANNE EGGER, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. TRIMMEN, Torrington-place.

June 23, Mr. WILLIAM HOWLETT, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss ANN SAUNDERS, of Cottage-grove, Mile-end-road.

June 23, at the Register-office, Luton, JOHN EVERITT, Esq., merchant, Luton, Beds, to JANE, youngest daughter of R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq., of Dunstable, Beds.

June 23, in the Independent Chapel, Limerick, by the Rev. Wm. Tarbotton, Mr. PETER TAIT, of Bedford-row, to Rose, third daughter of the late Mr. Wm. ABRAHAM, of Fort Prospect, in that city.

June 23, at Hampstead, by the Rev. Thomas Madge, ENOCH HARVEY, Esq., of Liverpool, to HELEN BOURNE, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. TAGART, of Wildwood, Hampstead.

June 26, J. W. S. MELVILLE, Esq., to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late W. RAWSON, Esq., of Leicester.

June 27, at Chelsea, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK KENT, Esq., son of W. KENT, Esq., and grandson of the late Captain William Kent, R.N., to ANN, daughter of M. YOUNG, Esq., proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper.

DEATHS.
May 29, after an illness of three days only, RICHARD CORDEN, Esq., on his passage home from California, on board of the steamship "Eldorado," on her voyage from Navy Island to New York.

June 18, in his 79th year, Mr. EDWARD BROCK, of Gibraltar-place, Chatham. Mr. Brock was Treasurer of the County Congregational Association, London Missionary Society, &c., &c., and a liberal friend to every good thing.

June 19, at Mortlake, Surrey, Mr. RICHARD SURIDGE, aged 82 years, formerly of Northampton, and for several years of No. 33, Newgate-street, London.

June 20, at the Rectory, Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 83, the Rev. CHARLES JERRAM, rector of Witney, and late Vicar of Chobham, and formerly minister of St. John's Chapel, London.

June 20, at 49, Eaton-square, MALCOLM, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of GALLOWAY.

June 27, at Soley-terrace, Pentonville, in her 25th year, MARY, wife of Mr. W. MILLARD, and eldest daughter of Mr. J. TIDMARSH, of Coprice-row, and Eyre-street-hill.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the "Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes" took place on Thursday at the London Tavern. Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., presided. The Report stated that in the course of last year new shares to the extent of £12,475 have been taken up, and a plan has been prepared for the application of some land in Nelson-street to accommodate 108 families in twelve sets of four rooms, sixty-six sets of three rooms, and thirty sets of two rooms, with scullery arrangements attached to each. The Metropolitan Buildings, Old Pancras-road, had an average of 680 inmates. During the year there had been nine deaths. In the dwellings in Albert-street, Mile-End New-town, there were 300 persons, and there had not been a single death. Nor have there been any deaths in the dwellings at Pleasant-row, Mile-End, and in Pelham-street. In conclusion, the directors recommended that they should be authorized to pay a dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the paid up capital of £63,337 10s. This dividend would amount to about £950, and would leave a balance in hand of about £400. The Chairman, in moving that the Report be adopted, regretted that the directors were unable to declare a larger dividend, but the shareholders would bear in mind that although their capital had increased, the result had not been so productive as they could have wished. In Albert-street only 140 rooms out of 230 were let, and in the Soho chambers several rooms were unlet, in consequence, he believed, of their being of an inferior description. He could not account for the rooms in Albert-street not letting, but that fact had thrown them out in their calculations. He understood that if they were to lay out the sum they had in hand, and a small amount besides, there would be a difference of 1 per cent. in respect to buildings for families, and if all the rooms for single men were let, it would make a further difference of 1 per cent., thus bringing up the rate of interest to 4 per cent., supposing their paid up capital to be £100,000. He concluded by moving the adoption of the Report. Dr. S. Smith seconded the motion, and observed that this society would not achieve the object for which it was established until it should pay 5 per cent upon the capital invested in the undertaking; but it would be recollected that the money consideration was not the only consideration which influenced them in their proceedings. The institution had conferred a large amount of benefit upon the industrial classes, and there was every prospect of that benefit being further extended. After some discussion the report was adopted.

[Advertisement].—SUMMER DRESSES.—BANKRUPTCY OF MR. E. BLAKELEY, SILK MERCER AND SHAWL MANUFACTURER TO HER MAJESTY.—In addition to the rich Silks and Shawls in Mr. Blakeley's Stock recently purchased and now selling off by Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of 69 to 75, Westminster-bridge-road, there are about 2,000 pieces of beautiful French Muslins, Bareges, and Norwich Lustres, all quite new, first-class goods, worth from 2½d. to 4s. per yard. These are now being sold by Messrs. Atkinson and Co. at less than a quarter of their value; that is, from 6d. to 1s. 4d. Ladies are respectfully recommended to inspect these goods, in order that their extent, quality, and cheapness may be duly appreciated.

N.B.—Messrs. Atkinson and Co. having recently enlarged their premises, have now a very extensive assortment of superior Cabinet Furniture, Carpets, and Upholstery.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Business throughout the Stock Exchange is almost at a stand-still, induced by the present uncertain aspect of the Eastern question; but there is rather an improving tendency. It is noticed that, although investments are to a great extent checked, the political accounts are not sufficiently decided to induce sales by real holders. The broker on account of the National Debt took off a parcel of Reduced Stock at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. have been dealt in between 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 102. India Bonds were 2s. or 3s. higher. In the money market also, this was almost a blank day; and, in the absence of active demand, money is both abundant and easily obtainable. The Lombard-street rate remains 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the discount of first-class paper.

The movements of the precious metals during the past week have not been of much importance. The imports amounted to only £270,000, while the exports did not exceed £150,000; which shows an excess of arrivals to the extent of about £120,000.

In the Foreign Securities there is not much change, and very little business is doing in them. Russians are quiet and steady. Mexicans are rather flat. Peruvians are heavy, and 1 per cent. lower.

The dealings in Railway and other Shares are extremely limited; and, from the want of business, prices are lower than they would have been. To-day, Railway Shares were about 10s. lower.

There was a little more activity in Gold-mining Shares, upon the strength of the Californian and Australian news, but the slight rally in price has not been supported.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week present little for remark. At Manchester, the tendency to a depression of prices, from the state of political affairs, has been counteracted by the check to production consequent upon the extensive strikes among the operatives of the district. In the various departments of general business at Birmingham there has been continued activity, and a new branch of occupation—namely, rope-making by steam machinery, on a large scale—is about to be introduced for the first time in that part of the country. The Nottingham report states the present period to be usually a dull one, but that prices are steady, everything wearing a healthful appearance. In the woollen districts the purchases, both on home and foreign account, have been fully to the average extent, and quotations remain unchanged, except, perhaps, that they are slightly less firm. In the Irish Linen markets the operations continue in every respect satisfactory.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a slight increase. They have comprised altogether twelve vessels—seven to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 3,507 tons; two to Hobart Town, with an aggregate burden of 577 tons; one to Sydney, of 904 tons; one to Adelaide, of 524 tons; and one to Launceston, of 288 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 5,800 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise have been rather larger, but the rates of freight continue to present a heavy appearance.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday | Satur. | Mon. | Tues. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3 per Ct. Cons. | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | shut | shut | — | shut | shut |
| Cons. for Acct. | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Annuit. .. | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| India Stock .. | shut | shut | shut | — | — | — |
| Bank Stock .. | 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 228 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 229 |
| Exchq. Bills .. | 2 pm. | 2 pm. | 5 pm. | 5 pm. | 5 pm. | 5 pm. |
| India Bonds .. | — | — | 28 pm. | — | 28 pm. | 30 pm. |
| ong Annuit. .. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

The Gazette.

Friday, June 24, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | £ | £ |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Notes issued | 32,115,995 | Government Debt .. 11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities ... 2,984,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion 14,096,41 |
| | | Silver Bullion..... 19,154 |
| | £32,115,995 | £32,115,995 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | £ | £ |
|--|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Proprietors' Capital. 14,553,000 | | Government Securities — (including |
| Rest 3,114,532 | | Dead Weight An- |
| Public Deposits (in- cluding Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts. 4,615,831 | | nuity) 13,123,910 |
| Other Deposits 13,174,519 | | Other Securities ... 13,700,971 |
| Seven-day and other Bills 1,307,045 | | Notes 9,420,215 |
| | £36,764,927 | Gold and Silver Coin 519,831 |

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Independent Chapel, Malpas, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HORNES, ROBERT, Star and Garter, Pall-mall, licensed victualler, June 24.

BANKRUPT.

BAREGGI, LUIGI, FORZANO, FRANCESCO, and BERGAMASCHI, BASSANO, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, wood carvers, July 1 and August 3: solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

FORSTER, LOUISA, Palington, Devonshire, linendraper, July 5 and August 2: solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

KNIGHT, JOHN, Spotland, Lancashire, bleacher dealer, July 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Lord, Rochdale.

MIRASTRI, BOOG, Manchester, merchant, July 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Hampton and Sons, Manchester.

RILEY, WILLIAM, St. Helen's, Lancashire, glass manufacturer, July 7 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, St. Helen's, and Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

ROBINSON, FRANCIS, Manchester, publican, July 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Heath, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FORBES, CHARLES, and WILSON, GEORGE, Edinburgh, book-sellers, July 1 and 22.

GRANT, JOHN, merchant, June 29 and July 22.

DIVIDENDS.

Alexander Bain, Old Bond-street, electric clock maker, first div. of 5d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Edward and Henry George Winstanley, Poultry, City, chemists, second div. of 5d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—William John Powell, and Charles Hind, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, linendrapers, first div. of 1s. 6d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Bradbury, Holborn-hill, cheesemonger, first div. of 2s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—William Joseph Baker, Old Brentford, Middlesex, coal merchant, first div. of 2s. 8d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—George Gardner, Woolwich, and Plumstead, ironmonger, first div. of 6s. 6d., June 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Joseph Lidwell Heathorn, Abchurch-lane, shipowner, third div. of 1d., June 25, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—George Hart and Thomas Hart, Union-street, Southwark, trimming manufacturers, second div. of 1s. 2d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Richard Jones, Oswestry, Shropshire, hatter, first div. of 5d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—Francis Rufford, Stourbridge, banker, second div. of 1s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—William Cox Buchanan, Dursley, Gloucestershire, money scrivener, further div. of 2s. 3d., June 29, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—Joseph Nicholson, Jenkin Cragg, Kendal, Westmoreland, drover, final div. of 6s. (in addition to 14s. previously declared), July 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Donald, Hayton, Aspatria, Cumberland, cattle dealer, first and final div. of 2s. 4d., July 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Wilton, Sheffield, draper, second div. of 6d., and first and second div. on new proofs of 7d., June 25, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—James Bertram, Sheffield, ironmonger, first div., on new proofs only, of 2s., June 25, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—Samuel Buckley and George Shortridge, Macclesfield, Cheshire, millers, first div. of 1s. 2d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Samuel Buckley and George Shortridge, Macclesfield, Cheshire, millers, first div. of 7s. 13d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Nicholas Crook, Preston, Lancashire, tailor, first div. of 3s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—John Law and Eli Hudson, Ramsden Wood, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, first div. of 7s. 4d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Hilton Kay, Robert Kay, and William Kay, of Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinners, first div. of 4s. 11d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Robert Kay, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 7s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—William Kay, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Charles Gough, Altringham, Cheshire, ironmonger, third div. of 7s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.

Tuesday, June 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM, High-street, Southwark, grocer, June 25.

BANKRUPT.

BLOOMFIELD, JOHN, Saxted, Suffolk, licensed victualler, July 9, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. White and Borritt, and Mr. Taylor, Norwich.

CHIVERS, THOMAS, PAVEMENT, Moorfields, City, licensed victualler, July 8, August 12: solicitors, Messrs. Martineau and Reid, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

HARRISON, GEORGE, Maidstone, Kent, coal merchant, July 11, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Verulam-buildings, and Mr. Morgan, Maidstone.

PEGLER, WILLIAM, James-place, Gloucester-terrace, Paddington, job master, July 7, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Turner, King's-row, Walworth-road.

DIVIDENDS.

Mackellar and Hampson, Gresham-street, shawl warehousemen, first div. of 2s. 4d., July 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Clugston and Chapman, Paul's-wharf, Thames-street, merchants, third and final div. of 2s. 16d., July 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—George Townson, Whalley, Lancashire, plumber, first div. of 4s., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Alfred Platts, Sheffield, tailor, first div. of 2s. 6d., July 2, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—Ruddock and Ebison, Bradford, marble masons, first div. of 3s. 4d., July 2, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—Robert Liddell, Doncaster, saddler, first div. of 3s. 4d., July 2, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FINLAY, JEAN, Dumfries, July 4, August 2.

MANUEL, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, builder, July 1 and 22.

M'LAUREN, JAMES, Edinburgh, hotel keeper, July 4 and 26.

MARKS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, June 27.

The arrival of English Wheat at market this morning was small, and fine samples found a ready sale at 1s per quarter more money than on this day se'mnight. Foreign Wheat was in moderate supply, and met an improved demand on terms rather in favour of the seller. American Flour was more inquired after at very full prices. Some quantity of Flour was sold, and various free on board and floating sales of Wheat were effected at advancing rates for France. Barley quite as dear. Beans and Peas are scarce, and fully maintained their late value. The supply of British and foreign Oats was limited, and good fresh Corn met a ready demand at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter upon last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes remained unaltered.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 27.

From our own grazing districts the supply of Beasts fresh up exhibited a material falling-off; nevertheless, as the attendance of provincial butchers was less numerous than in several previous weeks, it was quite equal to the demand, which ruled steady, at very full prices. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. 8d., but the general top figure for Beef was 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs.; at those quotations a clearance was effected. The general quality of the Bullock supply was prime. There was an increase in the supply of all breeds of Sheep, if we except prime old Downes, which were comparatively scarce. The primest breed moved off freely, at fully the currencies obtained on this day se'mnight; otherwise, the Mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices.

Prime Lambs sold readily, at full quotations. In other kinds of Lamb only a moderate business was doing, and late rates were barely supported. The supply was seasonably good. There was only a slow inquiry for Calves, the value of which was with difficulty supported. Pigs were in fair average supply, and moderate request on former terms.

NEWGATE AND LEAPENHALL.—MONDAY, June 27.—These markets continue to be seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat; yet the general demand is active, and prices have an upward tendency.

Per lbs. to sink the offals.

| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Inferior Beasts .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Second quality do. | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Prime Oxen 3 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND
SOCIETY.
WEEKLY REPORT, June 25, 1853.

| Last Totals. | During the Week. | Present Totals. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Cash received. £496,450 4 9 | £6,836 17 10 | £503,287 2 7 |
| Shares issued. 56,557 | 549 | 57,106 |

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

37,307, 39,882, 39,883, 39,884, 42,509, 25,305, 27,473, 33,544, 16,320, 52,966, 39,127, 28,959, 56,048, 49,641, 51,460, 24,608, 54,877, 21,265, 36,111, 37,915, 54,396, 4,541, 29,889, 26,533, 3,551, 29,615, 45,366, 614, 34,116, 53,953, 53,954, 53,956, 53,957, 55,975, 24,877, 48,988, 41,530, 3,409, 24,100, 47,589, 8,308, 41,351, 31,811, 44,758, 36,302, 21,174, 7,328, 4,111, 32,900, 46,358, 45,547, 42,920, 30,028.

The shares numbered 28,523, 18,528, 49,831, 33,524, 43,981, 47,778, 11,766, 23,645, 34,504, 38,285, 2,654, 15,487, 40,229, 26,436, 30,523, 41,774, 37,273, 38,914, 50,261 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

Estates have recently been purchased at Clapham, Tottenham, Walthamstow, and Stratford.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.
14, Moorgate-street.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH!!

POULTON'S AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE.

PASTE has in a few years attained to the highest point of public estimation, in cleansing and beautifying the Teeth, and for the care and prevention of Toothache. It is used and much recommended by the Medical Profession, and its effects are declared by all to be next to miraculous. It effectually removes Tartar from the Teeth, and while restoring them to their pristine lustre, relieves Toothache, arrests decay, and strengthens the Gums, whilst it is most simple and innocuous in its composition. Prepared only by S. Poulton, Chemist, 2, London-street, Reading, and sold in pots, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d. each, by all Vendors of Patent Medicines.

N. B. S. Poulton particularly recommends his new-shaped Toothbrush, which will be found of the best material and most convenient form ever used. Price 1s. each, or Three for 2s. 6d., warranted.

POULTON'S VEGETABLE CREAM or ODORIFEROUS POMADE, as used at BUCKINGHAM PALACE and OSBORNE-HOUSE, is strongly recommended as the most elegant preparation for promoting the growth of the human hair, giving it a beautiful and glossy appearance, keeping it in strong curl in damp or warm weather, and entirely removing or preventing scurf. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Also, in Packets, 6d. each, Poulton's celebrated FUMIGATING or PASTILLE PAPER.

To be obtained through any of the usual Wholesale Houses.

SIGHT and HEARING.—THE ROYAL

EXHIBITION SMALL GLASS for the Waistcoat Pocket, at S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel. A valuable newly-invented very small powerful WAISTCOAT-POCKET GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ miles distant. They answer every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera Houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists.—TELESCOPES possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Rings, and the Double Stars. With the same Telescopes can be seen a person's countenance 3½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat-pocket, and are of larger, and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful power; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Newly-invented preserving Spectacle Lenses—immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful small newly-invented instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noise in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—S. and B. Solomons, Aurists and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent surgeons:—William Ferguson, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Bizard, Curling, Esq., Surgeon, London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police-force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., and many others.

A descriptive circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body two inches below the hips, to the manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

" Double " 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on an ordinary Stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s.

MANUFACTORY, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT,
4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH
ALE, 3s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints.

WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for Exportation, with their Pale Ale and Porter, which has been tested in all climates. 16, Clement's-lane, City.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly invented and Patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Chemically Prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at

61, GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON.
22, Gay-street, Bath.
34, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, and

A SOFT AND WHITE HANDS, are fully realized and sustained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin; while, by its action on the pores and microscopic vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, so essential to the general well-being of the Skin and the beauty of its appearance. Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discoloration, and other cutaneous visitations, are eradicated by the Kalydor, and give place to a radiant bloom and transparency of Complexion. Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the Skin, and render it soft smooth, and pleasant. During the heat and dust of summer, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Her Majesty the Queen, and the several Courts of Europe, together with the *élite* of the Aristocracy. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London," in red ink at foot.

THE TEETH AND HEALTH.

A good set of Teeth ever insures favourable impressions, while their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper mastication of food, and the consequent possession of pure and sweet breath. Among the various preparations offered for the purpose,

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, stands unrivalled in its capability of embellishing, purifying, and preserving the Teeth to the latest period of life. Prepared from Oriental Herbs, with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found to eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface, removing spots of incipient decay, render the Gums firm and red, fix the Teeth firmly in their sockets, and from its aromatic influence, impart sweetness and purity to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

CAUTION.—The words ROWLANDS' ODONTO are on the Label, and "A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each Box.

Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

THE most surprising, efficacious, and elegant preparation ever introduced for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, &c., is ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR.

Thousands who were once bald, have now splendid heads of natural hair; and a still greater number who were once utterly destitute of Beard or Whiskers, have now these attributes of manhood in attractive luxuriance. Numerous similarly-named imitations have been from time to time put forth, accompanied by a list of testimonials, each and all as spurious as the article they represent. Persons who have been thus deceived, will find that the genuine article has no parallel in the growth, curling, and general improvement of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., as also checking greyness. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—In Pots and Bottles, 2s. each, with full directions, through all Druggists and Perfumers, or sent free on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by ROSALIE COUPELLE, British and Foreign Perfumery Establishment, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Do not be persuaded to purchase any other article, from which the vendor obtains a larger profit. The GENUINE has the signature, "ROSALIE COUPELLE," in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package.—

TESTIMONIALS, the truth of which may be ascertained from the persons themselves, whose addresses are given—a test which (so-called) "Testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand.—Mr. J. J. Williams, 8, Lowther-street, Liverpool.—"I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, which I attribute solely to using your Crinutriar."—Mr. Thomas Molland, Academy, Wednesday.—"It is restoring my hair quite to my satisfaction and joy."—Mr. Joseph Halley, Cumbernauld.—"It surpasses everything of the kind."—Mr. G. Carter, near the Station, Pangbourne.—"My head, which was bald on the top and down the side partings, is now covered with new hair."—Mr. Henry Lane, care of Mr. Chapman, Golden Lion, Macclesfield-street, City-road, London.—"A friend of mine, Mr. Harris, describes its effects as truly astonishing."—Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—"My hair, in one place, had fallen off; it has now grown surprisingly."—Lieut. Holroyd, R. N.—"It has thickened and darkened my hair very much."—Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton.—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two pots for other customers."—The above, and hundreds of others, may be seen at the Establishment.

The above may be obtained through all Chemists and Perfumers; but should difficulty occur, enclose postage stamps to ROSALIE COUPELLE, BRITISH AND FOREIGN PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING, OF THE VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

JOHN VOLLM, 3, FINSBURY-PAVE-MENT, CITY, LONDON, respectfully solicits the nobility, gentry, and families Furnishing, to inspect his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock, consisting of every description of Furniture suitable for the Mansion or Cottage, manufactured under his own personal inspection on the premises, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen. All the advantages of style, durability, and economy, being most rigidly observed, a substantial as well as truly elegant article is produced, the striking superiority of which over that common class of furniture now so general, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, warranted all horse hair, 15s. 6d.; in Leather seats, 21s. to 25s.

SOLID MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, Four and a-Half Guineas; ditto Sideboards, Four to Six Guineas.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-Half Guineas.

EASY CHAIRS from 30s.; ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, with Cornices, £3 10s.; Marble-top Wash Stands, 28s.

MAHOGANY FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, with Cornice and Rings, Three and a-half Guineas; Mahogany Drawers, 4s.

THE CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present season; Elegant Three-thread Brussels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; Patent Tapestry, ditto, 3s. 6d.; last year's patterns, 2s. 9d.

KIDDERMINSTER and DUTCH CARPETS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

STAIR CARPETS, 1s. to 2s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of Damasks, Chintzes, Silk Taborets, &c., suitable for Bed and Window-curtains, from 10d. per yard; trimmings to match.

GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; ELEGANT GILT DRAWING-ROOM CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

A written warranty given with every article, as also references of the highest respectability if required.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free by post. No charge for packing country orders.

Established 1840. Note the address, No. 3, PAVEMENT

FINSBURY, CITY.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S
GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1835, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the *gastric juice* of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the *vital current*, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

PRIZE MEDAL.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS,
BY TROY WEIGHT, AT REALIZABLE VALUE AND THE WORKMAN-
SHIP, AT WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1798.

BEG to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that, in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them since the Great Exhibition, they have resolved to throw open their Manufactory to the public at Manufacturers' Prices, a closer connexion than has hitherto existed between the real worker in the precious metals and the public being obviously an advantage to both parties.

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN's dealings will be principally to establish confidence in the gold employed in the manufacture of chains, where at present the greatest uncertainty exists, owing to the prevalence of electro-gilt articles, and weighing chains, frequently as low as 11 carats fine, equal to 38s. 11d., against sovereigns of 22 carats fine, equal to 77s. 10d. per oz. when there is no analogy between one and the other; a chain weighing 5 sovereigns being intrinsically worth only 50s. The object of the vendor is wholly to conceal the remaining 50s.

Gold is capable of being alloyed to any extent, and, in order to protect the public, WATHERSTON and BROGDEN will make the Mint price of 77s. 10d. per oz. for British standard, the basis of all their operations, and making their profit on the workmanship alone, will charge the bullion in their chains at its intrinsic value, undertaking to re-purchase it at any time at the same price, thus:

| | Per oz. | 53s. 1d. | 63s. 8d. | 77s. 10d. |
|--|---------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 15 Carat Gold will be charged and will realize | | | | |
| 18 Carat | " | 53s. 1d. | 63s. 8d. | |
| 22 Carat | " | the Mint price of | 77s. 10d. | |
| The price for workmanship will be charged according to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern. For example:- | | | | |
| A chain weighing 2 oz. of 15 Carat Gold is worth, at 53s. 1d. per oz. Supposing the Workmanship to be..... | £ s. d. | 5 6 | 2 intrin. val. | 2 0 0 |
| Total | | 7 | 6 | 2 |

By this arrangement, the purchaser will see at a glance the proportion charged for LABOUR compared with the BULLION and gold chain, and, being always able to realize the one, will have only to decide on the value of the other.

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN's Stock consists of Gold Guard Chains, Albert Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Diamond Setting, and every description of Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Work, all made on the premises.

MANUFACTORY, No. 16, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON; where the processes of manufacture may be seen by those who are interested in the subject.

N.B.—AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD made into ARTICLES of JEWELLERY at a moderate

CHARGE FOR THE WORKMANSHIP.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

19, Moorgate-street, London; 65, King-street, Manchester; and 8, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Capital, £60,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

MONEY LENT on Personal Security, from £5 to £200, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments.

FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 144, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell.

Established 1838. Registered pursuant to 58 sec. 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

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THE NONCONFORMIST.

1853.]

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